

WORONI

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## REGULAR FEATURES

- Letters to the Editor
- Smiles and Frowns
- Life on Campus
- Adrenalin Trip
- Wet Patch
- Poetry
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- Noticeboard

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### Occupational Strain (or RSI)

As a result of Kate Andrews' work last year the University is reviewing its procedures for students with RSI. I attended a meeting with a number of University administrators who will interview some students concerning their experience in relation to RSI and assessment. The review is in part dealing with the possibility of allowing students to get certification for RSI from a doctor of their own choice instead of certification only from the University Health Centre. The next meeting will be on Monday March 28th. If anyone has any comments to make about their experiences with RSI, please jot them down and send them into the Students' Association, 1st floor, Union Building at the Sullies Creek end.

### Putting the Dork into Higher Education - the Dawkins Green Paper on Higher Education

What the hell is it? John Dawkins, the Minister for Education, Employment and Training released a policy discussion paper on the future of the tertiary education sector.

This document proposes large-scale restructuring of the tertiary education sector. His scope touches on many aspects of higher education: size of institutions, research and education, curriculum, course length, 'management' structures within tertiary institutions, national education priorities like science and technology, division between TAFE, CAEs and Unis, staffing questions and how to fund the whole damn system. That is not all.

Currently, Australian higher education is publicly funded by the Commonwealth Government. The Green Paper details a whole chapter, entitled 'Fair Chance for All' on increasing equity and access to higher education. The paper also proposes a massive expansion in 'the output of graduates' - an increase of 42% in graduates between now and the year 2000.

This expansion is both massive and commendable. However like those enticing rabbits on Mercantile Credits' ads hopping all over the landscape the question becomes "where did (do) they (propose to) get the money for that". In the same way as Mercantile Credits ain't no furry warm cuddly rabbit, John Dawkins' funding proposals are neither furry, warm or cuddly.

The Green Paper heralds the withdrawal of Commonwealth funding from higher education. This is where the Labor Government's facade of a "Fair Chance for All" starts to crack under the weight of internal contradictions. It's never stated but the two preferred options seem to have emerged - tuition fees and/or a graduate tax. In this famous Chapter 4 - "A Fair Chance for All" the Paper states:

*A critical factor in seeking growth in higher*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- \* Andrew for making coffee;
- \* Ick Hempton;
- \* caffeine;
- \* alcohol;
- \* chocolate.



*education in Australia, is to improve the education opportunities available to those people who have not traditionally participated in the system.*

Tuition fees are no way to fulfil that commitment, while a graduate tax at this stage is ill-defined and seems to pose huge problems. Just think about it. It means enough money coming from students to fund a 42% expansion in the 'output of graduates'. The HEAC is simply not enough. Talking to people within the Department of Education, Employment and Training the quoted figure seems to be \$1500. Now don't go getting me wrong, the Federal Liberal Party are just so regressive it will bring tears. Don't be fooled by this crap about the Government not being able to afford it. The country is running a budgetary surplus. In any case people like the ex Vice-Chancellor of ANU Peter Karmel and the Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee have all said projected economic growth in GDP is enough to fund the expansion. The question is why the ALP government is reneging on its commitments to higher education and the public sector. That then becomes a political question about whether we as students are going to let the ALP get away with flouting its own platform. Like the O-Week message says, "It's really up to you".

### The Union Refurbishments - the Good the Bad and the Ugly

The BMT/Liberal Board was elected to carry out its platform of refurbishment. It has started the ball rolling and must be congratulated for this. This does not imply an uncritical acceptance of the refurbishment - it has its own price. Perhaps some questions need to be answered.

Why have the food prices gone up?

Why have the bar prices gone up?

Why are the refurbishments not completed?

Can the Union please furnish the Union with a complete list of dates about what will be open when?

Why is construction going on when students are in the building - what about safety?

With only one exit to the first floor what happens if a fire breaks out?

Check you later

Andrew

## Editorial

Drugs. A word with negative, almost frightening connotations. Yet, whether we like it or not, we live with drugs every day of our lives: they are both a part of University life as well as an important facet of life in the world outside.

Our negative associations with the word are clearly part of the way in which we have been socialized to narrow the definition of drugs to mean only illegal drugs: in turn this implies a tendency to forget the detrimental effects of legal drugs such as tobacco and alcohol because we fail to think of them as real drugs. We must remember that merely because a drug is approved by the State, this does not necessarily make it any less harmful.

Moreover, attempts to combat the perceived abuse of illegal drugs have been largely ineffectual in achieving their declared aims, and have only really served to reinforce the convenient division between legal and illegal drugs. It should be noted that this division benefits both the producers of legal drugs and governments because they obtain revenue from the direct taxation of these producers. Governmental zeal in enforcing the distinction between legal and illegal drugs is more about maintaining vested interests than about safeguarding the health of the community.

The fact is that the kinds of drugs used and the degree of use reflect a broader social situation: if we feel that there is a "drug problem" then it must be related to some general social condition.

If we believe that the abuse of drugs is incompatible with the kind of society we wish to promote, then it is necessary to think about those social factors which currently push people towards drugs as a substitute for support or as a form of recreation. Specifically, we need to think about ways in which our form of social organisation and its by-products (stress, alienation, etc. coupled with increased leisure time) affect the use of drugs: REMEMBER DRUGS ARE NOT A CAUSE, THEY ARE A SYMPTOM.

Finally, it is up to us as university students to form opinions on such issues in preparation for the time when we venture forth into the broader community. If indeed we are 'the future' then we have to be informed enough to make wise choices.

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*Published by Caroline Edwards, Director of Student Publications, on behalf of the ANU Students' Association.*

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S.A. President's Report



# DRUGS DRUGS THE HUMAN OBSESSION THE HUMAN OBSESSION

Chris Flanagan

When people think of drugs, they usually think of hippies, flower power, and the 60's. They keep talking about the 'drug problem' as if it were something new. In fact, there's nothing new about drugs, or drug addicts. Humans have been using and abusing drugs of all descriptions for centuries.

It may come as a surprise to find out that Bob Marley and the Wailers didn't invent marijuana. The Chinese thought of it 3000 years before. They used it as a herbal drug for the relief of pain and for relaxation.

People realised early the benefits of most drugs. Alcohol has been used since before the dawn of civilization as a medicine. Because it is so easily made, the Egyptians and the Sumerians were making their version of a home brew, and doctors gave it to their patients then as a cure-all drug. Most cultures have used drugs of some sort. In Ancient Greece they were into Opium, and until recently it was used as the most effective painkiller for humans in the West. The Australian Aborigines also had their versions of drugs - they had a complex tradition of herbal drugs derived from the Australian bush.

In different forms, drugs have played a big part in religion all over the world. Even Christ himself saw the logic in making wine out of water. It didn't take very long for local village witchdoctors to see the value of getting people pissed for 'spiritual' purposes. As a result, almost every great religion or civilization has built ritual and ceremony out of getting stoned or pissed.



The Greeks, apparently were real drugged out people. They even had a wine god, complete with worshipping, naked nymphs. In contrast, the American Indians smoked tobacco in their peace pipes. There are bizarre stories of religious ritual and mushrooms in Mexico. Even some of the drugs which today have fallen from favour have been perfectly acceptable and enjoyable in the past. Mine workers in the Andes still chew the leaves of the coca plant because it gives them 'strength and endurance'.

But wherever you have drugs, somewhere there will be a drug addict to match. Drug abuse isn't new either. Alcoholics Anon. wasn't invented in

Egypt, but they thought enough about the problem to carve it into stone. So did the Mesopotamians. The Chinese have gone overboard with Opium on occasion.

You can't help thinking that history repeats itself. There's nothing new about drug addiction - the forms of the drug simply change from society to society. The 60's blinded a lot of people in the West to the benefits of many drugs, because they are seen as 'trendy' or 'dangerous'. In fact, all drugs are beneficial if they are used in moderation, as early human kind would confess.

It's also obvious that all drugs are dangerous if you take too much. It doesn't matter which drug we are talking

about. A drug is a drug is a drug. Addiction to alcohol is probably worse than addiction to heroin. Islam is so suspicious that they've banned it altogether. Most societies who've seen drugs getting out of control have tried to ban them. History shows us that by and large, they've never succeeded.

Yes, we probably do live in an intoxicated society. But obviously it's nothing new. Perhaps the problems seem bigger these days simply because society as a whole is bigger, transport is easier to get the drugs to the people. Perhaps it is a 'problem' - but is making drugs illegal the answer? History has shown that if people really want to take drugs, they will, no matter what law is passed against it. If they can't get one drug, they'll try another. Look at our society.

While people exist with drugs, no amount of money or law enforcement is going to stop the minority that becomes addicted. It is sad but true. But huge amounts of money are being wasted in drug law enforcement trying to stop humans from doing what they've done forever.

Maybe we should stop deluding ourselves that one drug is 'better' or 'worse' than another. Alcoholism is rife in our society, while other perfectly useful drugs like marijuana and opium are frowned upon. By making such drugs illegal, we trick ourselves into thinking that there is no 'problem'. Because 'alcohol' happens to be acceptable in our society, we believe it is less harmful than the rest.

It's not drugs that make drug addicts. It's the people who take them wrongly. History shows that too.

## Introducing the drugs we take

### DRUGS DRUGS

Michael Flood

### DRUGS DRUGS

**Drugs bring out our fears and prejudices - we see them as based in a seedy world of junkies and traffickers. But in reality we are all drug-takers.**

We are always stepping into the dark. How many of us know exactly what are the effects on the body and mind of drugs like alcohol and caffeine - let alone all the illegal drugs we may encounter? And our doctors prescribe drugs without saying exactly what they will do to us.

We think of 'the drug problem' as something *out there* - we think of junkies shooting up in derelict buildings or kids sniffing glue in far-off slums. Yet it is our problem too. We drink our coffee, our tea, our wine or beer; we take pills for our headaches, tranquilisers for our nerves and a third of us still smoke. We take these drugs for any number of reasons - to keep us going, give us a lift, relax us; to dampen our pain; or sometimes just to escape. Surprisingly enough, people's reasons for using heroin or cocaine are not usually very different.

'Ah,' you might say, 'but the illegal drugs are banned because they're much more dangerous and addictive than the drugs we use every day.' Unfortunately this isn't true - wouldn't it be comforting if we could rely on our governments to ban only those drugs which are most harmful to our health? The truth is that two of the most harmful and addictive drugs - alcohol and tobacco - are also the most widely available.

Tobacco has been established as a killer drug - yet it is still sold openly in every street, still pushed at us by advertisers. Can you imagine the panic that would break out if, say, cocaine were so readily available? Yet cocaine is nowhere near as addictive as nicotine and has been associated with only 40 deaths this century - while tobacco kills a million people worldwide every year.

There are complex reasons why some drugs are banned and others aren't - and they have very little to do with harmfulness or addictiveness. One reason is certainly that so many people use alcohol and tobacco that prohibition would be both unworkable and unpopular. Many other drugs were banned before they could gain such a strong hold.

This is the charitable explanation - but there are others. First that governments take a lot of money through taxing legal drugs. Second that there are powerful business interests pushing them. The pharmaceutical industry, for instance, gaily goes on promoting addictive drugs like tranquilisers and barbiturates - and it even presents itself as a force for good as it does so, driving back the Dark Ages with its patent medicines.

The medical profession has allowed itself to become a licensed drug-peddler for the pharmaceutical industry. Focussing attention on the widespread problems of valium or barbiturate dependence instead of on the relatively tiny one of heroin use would however mean challenging the very basis of Western health care.

Why is it that many relatively harmless drugs are illegal? Take cannabis. Government-sponsored commissions all over the world have concluded that it is not physically addictive and carries fewer health risks than alcohol or tobacco. By 1981 4.75 million Canadians (one in five) had tried it - this makes it hardly the drug of a tiny minority on the fringe. Yet it is still banned and more resources are poured into combatting cannabis than any other drug.

One possible reason is that prosecuting cannabis users is a good way of criminalising people whom society considers to be a threat - the most regular cannabis smokers in the UK, for instance, are black. Political radicals, too, are quite likely to 'smoke dope' when they might otherwise be completely law-abiding and thus untouchable.

#### Prohibition doesn't stop use.

But whatever the reason for illegality, the fact is that the prohibition of drugs has never stopped their use. The American attempt to ban alcohol between 1920 and 1932 proved totally unworkable - people carried on drinking but had their needs supplied by gangsters instead of corporations. Pushing alcohol underground didn't only mean that money from the trade went into the most ruthless hands around. It also meant there was no control over what went into the bottles - and moonshine whisky was a lot more dangerous than the legal varieties.

It is just as futile to prohibit drug use today. People will always be able to buy their particular drug if they want it enough. Even with the vast resources allotted to drug control, police and customs only manage to intercept between three and ten percent of any shipments entering a Western country. They have a hopeless task. Yet the kneejerk reaction of any government faced with a 'drug problem' is still to pour more money into enforcement programmes and crack down on the traffickers who are 'corrupting our kids'.



## INTRODUCING

### the drugs

### we take

(cont.)

Clearly one reason why people are taking more and more drugs (and alcohol consumption is rising fastest of all) is that life for them is becoming increasingly intolerable without them. The more alienated our lives become, the more our support systems like the extended family or state welfare break down, the more likely it is that we are going to turn to the artificial support of drugs. To reduce people's need for drugs you would have to change the social system that caters so inadequately for their needs. Small wonder that our leaders and opinion-makers are not prepared to make this kind of analysis - how much easier it is to blame everything on the criminals and drop-outs!

The 'foreign producers' are also blamed. Unable to cope with 'the drug problem' at home, Western governments (especially the US) are trying to strop peasants growing the drug crops at source. Since 1971 the UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control has been attempting to persuade Third World farmers to produce alternative crops to poppies and coca in programmes that, in many cases, come out of official development aid budgets.

The very assumption behind this policy is arrogant. How would workers on an Australian vineyard feel if the Thai government came along and told them they couldn't grow grapes any more because wine was causing health problems in Bangkok? There are good reasons why Western governments can't conquer 'the drug problem' at home - but there are even better reasons why farmers in the South can't stop growing poppies or coca.

Hunger is one. In the marginal upland soil of the Andes or the Golden Triangle it's impossible to find alternative crops that will earn anything like the same amount of money. The difference between growing poppies and growing less valuable alternatives can be the difference between a reasonable diet and malnutrition. Why should peasants struggling to survive suddenly be landed with the responsibility of protecting us? Have we ever concerned ourselves about conditions for plantation-workers as we've drunk our tea and coffee?

From the peasant's point of view it is probably better that the drug crops remain illegal. Although they are still powerless and relatively poor, they actually receive a fairer income from the traffickers than they would if the trade were legalised - because then the multinationals would move in to treat them just like any other cash crop farmers. The only way forward within the law is perhaps the one proposed by Bolivian peasant leaders - that they are allowed to develop a legitimate pharmaceutical industry of their own.

The drug problem is not a simple one - everywhere you look it is clouded by prejudice, propaganda and plain fear. But a few basic principles are clear. The last is the most important:

1. We all seem to need drugs to make our lives tolerable - we should understand that need and try to reduce it, by working towards a society that cares for us all, especially the poor and disadvantaged.

2. One drug is not 'better' or less harmful than another just because it is legal.

3. The more refined a drug is, the more problems it is likely to cause. And the more 'unnatural' the method of taking the drug, the more difficult it is for the body to deal with it - injecting is more dangerous than smoking, which is more risky than eating.

4. We should know what a drug is going to do to us before we take it.

## DRUGS

## DRUGS

## LETTER

Dear Editors,

Recently (7th March) a friend and I went to the Union canteen. My friend bought her lunch. When I asked for a plate for my sandwich, I was told that I'd have to pay five cents for the privilege. A little later I asked for a glass of water. I was given it in a china cup. "Could I have a glass?" I asked in my innocence. "That'll cost you," the young man replied.

All comment would be unnecessary.

Karis Muller



FABRIQUE

by John Taylor

Thought for the time being:

*So what if European Civilisation in Australia is 200 years old, my Granny is 75 and she's in a hell of a mess.*

1788 and all that

It is with mixed feelings that this author writes about such a momentous event as another European civilisation turning 200. As far as I can make out the idea of centenaries *et al* is a little silly.

Have you ever known anything to be in really good nick beyond about 20 years old? I'm 22 and I feel the strain now and again.

However, the Bicentenary has brought out the worst in people - except of course the real losers - the Aborigines - whose sentiments have been expressed with the maximum dignity and even-handedness - it's the white

Activists who have been a tad annoying. How fatuous to attempt to put forward a point of view with the most depressing overtones of self-hatred and guilt. What is the point - it doesn't actually change things. Would it not be better to recognise the past; acknowledge it - but let it remain the past - and instead look to the future?

On the other side of the debate is all the Bicentenary ballyhoo, razzamatazz and glitter. Full of champagne bubbles, parties, posturing politicians and gratuitous opulence. This is also a problem, not, least for its trivialising of history, which I find childish to say the least.

However, I have devised a way to keep myself conforming to all the norms (if it is possible to have "norms") and staying as sane as possible. I will go to as many garish shindigs as possible, have a blast and generally enjoy myself - and then the next day I'll go out of my way to feel guilty and rotten and ashamed of being this (apparently no longer fashionable) shade of dirty pink.

N.U.S.

I read with amusement the charming but slightly imbalanced letter by Emma Koorey in the last *Woroni*. Notwithstanding that Ms Koorey is the NUS Women's Officer, one really feels her letter could have gone into a tad more detail on NUS itself - given that Ms Koorey was announcing its birth with as much

auspiciousness as one could muster for such a great occasion. I quote "The Union will address and voice the needs and concerns of tertiary students in Australia... This means working with other... etc." The letter then goes on to discuss solely the Women's Agenda - fine, but is this the whole of the needs and concerns of university students? What about cheaper books? (the Co-op Bookshop is actually *more* expensive than other bookshops) cheaper stationery, a better standard of lecturing, tutoring, extended library hours, cheaper on campus accommodation, lower bar prices, public flogging of Sociology students? (Actually a few of the above are needs and concerns - not just the narrow hyperpolitical {sic} ones Ms Koorey mentions in the second paragraph of her letter.

Still, it will be a touch of nostalgia going back to a student union on a national scale - we can put the blame on them rather than on our local student politicians. However, the name is a bit strange; National Union of Students (NUS). It is fortunate that a warped sense of humour wasn't involved, otherwise we might have National Students Union (NSU - [for those like the foresters who can't work it out for themselves]). Although, with all honesty I am compelled to relate that your average student activist is at best an irritation or at worst a pain...

*Ed's note: White activists, who listen to Aborigines and give support where it is asked for, are changing things. This is for the simple reason that it is white people who must change if justice is to be achieved.*



If you:

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## MARKET DAY



## O Week Directors' Thanks

The Orientation Week Directors would like to thank the following fantastic people, organisations and businesses for their assistance in making O-Week a fun-filled frolic:

The lovely Lorna, the patient Peta, the advisee Andrew, the gorgeous Geeva, the dynamic David, the superb Kwame, the cultured Cathy D., the multitalented Marcus P., the fantasmagorical Fiona, the generous Gerard, the dexterous Di, the bountiful Brendan, the delightful Desmond, the effervescent Evan, the jovial Jerome, the supercalafragilistic Sam, the beautiful Bar Staff, the magnanimous Marcus K., the culmative Kean, the successful Susanna, and all the other wonderful people who helped us.

Kevin Gilbert- aboriginal activist  
The Cosmopolitan Cinemas  
The Canberra Theatre Centre  
TAU Theatre  
Alice's Bookshop  
Beakie's Bookshop  
Mary Martin Bookshop  
The Glass Bell Feminist Bookshop  
Bill Ebsworth of The Canberra Times  
Bill Johnson of The Queanbeyan Age  
Dalton's Bookshop  
Le Rendezvous Restaurant  
The Himalayan Indian Restaurant  
2XX  
The ANU Debating Society  
Woroni  
The Shatamar Restaurant  
The Canberra Vietnamese Restaurant

Thank you all very much from three very tired O-Week Directors:

Alusha, Dylan, and Raelie.



## BOAT RACES





# Behind AUSTRALIAN STUDENT NEWS

FREE

AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL MONTHLY OF STUDENT AFFAIRS

CIRCULATION 50,000

VOLUME 2

NO 6

SEPTEMBER 1987

## Condoms anger students

The installation of illegal condom vending machines by student unions throughout Queensland has created great media interest and caused heated debate between State Government Ministers.

At the University of Queensland, graffiti covers the walls of toilets where the machines have been installed. The comments range from statistics about the high failure rate of condoms to statements such as "don't cheapen sex to the price of a condom".

Some students have been so enraged by the machines that they have jammed them by inserting chewing gum into the slots.

One student who asked not to be named said "what we're concerned about is the fact that the Union is encouraging the use of condoms as 'safe sex' without informing students of the extremely high failure rate of condoms particularly amongst younger users".

The Treasurer of the Union, Mr Scott Barclay, has defended the installation: "the graffiti represents the opinions of a very small minority of students questioned with

For the past two months Howard Stringer, Co-editor of *Semper*, the University of Queensland student publication, has been 'investigating' the possibility of 'behind the scenes' political funding of *Australian Student News* (ASN). Ever since ASN was distributed on campuses last August, Queensland student newspaper editors have tried to write stories about it, but have been cautioned off by legal warning by ASN's solicitors.

Here, at last, is an attempt at bringing you 'the full story' behind *Australian Student News*...

Chinatown. The fourth floor of the Target Building in Wickham Street, Brisbane looks like a set from *Space 1999*. The long, garishly carpeted corridors are dimly lit by space age lighting discs set into white streamlined walls. At night these corridors are empty-silent, save for the football of security guards who probe the shadowy alcoves of the building with torchlight. Outside in the Chinatown Mall, the dreary muzak plays twenty four hours a day...

Up on the fourth floor of the Target Building is the inconspicuous office of *Australian Student News* - an unmarked white doorway set into a wall of other unmarked doorways. Inside, in their cramped two room office, Kieran McCarthy and James Power work long hours putting together their magazine. It's a long, time consuming job, but the duo feel that it's worth it.

When McCarthy and Power aren't working on ASN, they spend a fair bit of time soothing their lawyers onto the editors of other student newspapers. In the eight months since ASN hit the streets, Kieran and James have instructed their solicitors to issue three legal warnings to *Semper* and *Planet* Editors, cautioning them not to publish articles analysing ASN too closely. In two instances, these legal letters were issued before articles on ASN were even written. The zealotry of the ASN editors' attempts to protect their magazine is interesting, especially in the light of the private war McCarthy and Power have maintained with Queensland campuses, concerning the distribution of *Australian Student News*.

So far, the University of Queensland, and the Brisbane CAE have attempted to ban ASN from their campuses. Student Councillors have been known on occasions to pick up large bundles of ASN and throw them into incinerators - a sore point with the MacCarthy/Power combo who have lately taken to staking out their magazines, cameras in hand, waiting to photograph the offending Union hacks. They then print nasty articles about them in the next edition of ASN.

So why the concern? By student newspaper standards, ASN appears quite tame, yet it has whipped up huge amounts of controversy Australia wide. The controversy over *Australian Student News* stems not from its content, but from uncertainty over its backing.

*Australian Student News* is rumoured to have been set up and funded by the National Civic Council (NCC) - a secret right wing Catholic organisation set up by B.A. Santamaria in 1959. The NCC interest in student unions is rooted in their belief that the students of today are the leaders of tomorrow, and that students on campus are susceptible to having their political direction and ideologies influenced by left wing socialist student politicians and magazine editors. Students in the pay of the NCC (known as 'operatives') have been known to campaign for the position of newspaper editor in student elections. In 1980, for example, an NCC operative campaigned for *Semper* editorship, but was defeated. This year, an NCC operative is working to undermine and take over the editorship of *Planet* on the QIT campus. Doubtless other student newspapers on other campuses in Australia have at times been infiltrated by people working for the NCC.

Article on left reprinted from *Australian Student News*, September 1987

The problem the NCC faces in attempting to control student newspapers however, is the transient nature of the editorial throne. Editors are elected annually on most campuses, so prolonged editorship of a student magazine is the sort of thing that attracts suspicion from political opponents. On the other hand, an independent nationally distributed student magazine provides the perfect front for an organisation like the NCC to push its political line to students on campus. The first NCC funded publication of this nature was a small magazine called *Mulberry Leaves* - a lacklustre and fairly blatantly political journal which mixed wishy-washy political comment with reprinted *Bulletin*-style humour. The magazine was a disaster. *Australian Student News*, on the other hand, is a classy product, its combination of lightweight feature articles being very appealing to students all over Australia. The magazine pretends to push no political line at all; the political stories in ASN are presented in a 'newsy' format, where facts are stated with a pretence of objectivity. The editors keep their comment to a minimum, but rather balance their fact selection so that a political ideology is subliminally present in their stories.

Students throughout Australia are slowly being weaned onto the magazine's soft line political approach. The hard part will be sustaining the magazine without having its credibility destroyed by disclosure of its backing. Perhaps it is this fear of disclosure which makes Kieran and James so writ happy....

Needless to say, Kieran McCarthy and James Power emphatically deny being involved with the NCC. "Look, we don't want to compete with anyone, we don't want to put shit on anyone, all we want to do is put out a newspaper that is an alternative to the sort of newspapers that are going around today," says Power. "I don't see that there is any problem between *Semper* and ASN. *Semper*'s a magazine, ASN's a newspaper. The two things are very different...."

They certainly are. Because *Semper* is a magazine, it is read with the assumption that it contains comment and editorial opinion. Let's face it - *Semper*'s ideological bent is pretty easy to identify. ASN on the other hand is presented in newspaper format, and is read with the assumption that it contains news presented with journalistic objectivity. You have to read between the lines to decipher the magazine's political message....

Power and McCarthy claim that they set up the magazine because they wanted to teach themselves business and management skills, and because they wanted to set up an independent newspaper along similar line to the National student paper in New Zealand. They say they have never had the backing of any political organisation, but rather approached private companies and asked for corporate



sponsorship. McCarthy and Power decline to name the companies they approached because the companies 'were sensitive to being associated with a newly established newspaper like ASN', but say that these companies provided them with enough money to produce, publish, airfreight and distribute 50,000 copies of Australian Student News nationwide.

This is pretty interesting stuff. Power estimates that every edition of ASN costs about \$7,400 to typeset, bromide, print and distribute. Assuming that the duo stick to their objective of producing an edition of ASN every month this year, they are looking at an annual budget of \$70,000 plus. On top of this, both editors claim to be on some sort of salary from 'the paper' to fund outside projects such as their recent campaign against the formation of a state student union organisation in Queensland. Power has also boasted to his friends that his impressive new car was also paid for by 'the paper'.

This means one of two things. Either the private companies McCarthy and Power refuse to cite, actually donated the duo large amounts of money without expecting anything in return, (the first four editions of ASN were conspicuously devoid of advertising) or the ASN crew have been receiving financial backing from some organisation they are point blank refusing to name.

Last year, Murray Hogarth from the National Times started researching possible political backing of ASN. Hogarth claims that he phoned Kieran McCarthy at the original ASN headquarters (described by Power as 'somewhere in Ann Street'), hung up and then phoned the NCC headquarters (also in Ann Street) and asked to speak to McCarthy. The switchboard patched Hogarth straight through. The original ASN headquarters, Hogarth concludes, was stationed in the NCC headquarters until suitable office space could be found. Power and McCarthy deny this of course, and their vehemence in disassociating themselves with the NCC almost reaches the point of overacting. At Queensland University this year, a member of a left wing club on campus recorded the following dialogue on behalf of Semper.

Semper: Do you guys work for the NCC?  
McCarthy: On piss off and get a few beers into you.  
Semper: But do you do you.  
McCarthy: Fuck off, we don't fucking know about it.  
Power: Piss off back to your left wing mates.

In a more subdued environment Power acts hurt when the NCC is mentioned in connection with ASN. "Yeah I don't know", he says almost wearily. "They've (student unions) said that we're NCC, that our friends are NCC, that 'the paper' is NCC. It's just stupid. I mean you guys (left wingers) have your politics, Kieran and I have ours. That's cool. We never set out to attack anyone. All of this stuff with the NCC is stupid".

Stupid maybe, but it would explain a few things about the ASN editors. Like their interest in campaigning against QUS, the left wing Queensland state student union, as it struggled to become affiliated with Queensland University last week. It explains ASN's public support of the right wing QIT executive when they swept into power last year. Kieran and James have often been seen up in the QIT union officer offering support and advice. It explains the ASN editor's interest in having the left wings editors of *Planet* sacked, and replaced by a caretaker editor who used to write for *Mulberry Leaves* - the forerunner of ASN. It explains McCarthy and Power's trigger happy tendency to throw legal letters around to silence debate over the NCC/ASN connection.

Financial backing from the NCC could also explain McCarthy and Power's easy access to money - lots of it.

So far, the McCarthy/Power duo have produced six editions of *Australian Student News*. The magazine in all cases has been quite professionally produced, and even more professionally distributed. ASN really gets around. Kieran and James claim that they distribute their paper through a network of 'mates and old boys' befriended during their debating days at Nudgee College in Brisbane. ASN is airfreighted to campuses throughout Australia at considerable cost, collected at the airport and then

distributed to many of campuses down South. The question must be asked - could Kieran McCarthy and James Power possibly organise such an effective and expensive distribution campaign through an old-boy network?

For a secret national organisation like the NCC - an organisation funded and staffed by influential Australian people - distribution of a magazine would be a piece of cake.

The editorial tone of all six copies of ASN has been conservative - issues like the proposed Bond University have been pushed by the paper. Left wing student unions have often been attacked and criticised in ASN for being 'extreme' and 'opposing free speech'.

As a political news magazine, ASN really isn't all that harmful. It is just another student newspaper pushing another political line. The thing that is harmful about ASN is that like the NCC, its purposes and objectives are secret. The magazine pretends to be objective. It is far from that. *Australian Student News* is as politically motivated as the socialist magazines it ideologically opposes. Student papers like *Semper* openly admit to printing 'comment'. *Australian Student News* pretends to print 'the truth'. The people behind ASN are seeking to achieve the day when most students on campuses around Australia read and believe the information presented in ASN as being 'the truth', and will read and believe the articles presented in student papers like *Semper*, as being biased and inaccurate.

Whether or not they achieve this end really depends upon whether or not they can prevent the true nature of their political and financial backing from becoming public.

Thanks to *Semper* (University of Qld.) student newspaper for this article. *Semper* distributed the article for republication in student newspapers throughout Australia. And thanks to *Tharunka* (University of NSW) for sending their copy on, as last year's *Voroni* editors obviously didn't print the original. Students should also note that another 'student newspaper', the Union Board's *Sullivan's Reach*, is produced by a private media consultant, and its editors were not elected through a general student election - unlike *Voroni*.



The recent spate of Halls & Colleges' Commencement Dinners (a good time was had by all)

Easter eggs magically appearing on Supermarket shelves (chocaholics unite!)

No more NSW election hype on TV/radio

End of Daylight Saving (an extra hour's sleep!)

The Canberra Festival, bringing life to Legoland

ANU Sports Union offering Women's Self Defence classes

the wonders of learning

The staff at the Library, who are most helpful



9-o'clock lectures after the Commencement Dinners

Pimples

People who whinge about *their* views not appearing in *WORONI* - yet don't contribute

End of Daylight Saving (no more long hot summer evenings)

The Bond Blimp droning over ANU

The latest knife-wielding rapist terrorizing Canberra's women - still on the loose

coping with nasty assessment schemes

The Library's opening hours



**2XX** 1008KHZ

**IS BACK ON THE AIRWAVES 1008 ON YOUR DIAL**

**PUBLIC RADIO PUTS YOU ON THE AIR**

WOT'S ON 5-15 PM Monday to Friday

Model JAZZ 9-10 AM Sunday to Friday

BEHIND THE LINES 9 AM Monday to Friday

WORLD NEWS Roundup Monday 7, 8 and 9 am to Friday

ANU STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION SHOW 9-10 AM Tuesday

SUNSET 8 PM Monday to Friday

HIGH ON HEALTH MOON Wednesday

Australian Rock Show 5 PM Saturday

RAVE REVIEW 12:30-2:30 Saturday

Fantasy 3-5 PM Sunday

The mainstream media ignores, belittles and totally misrepresents women. The 2XX Feminist Broadcasting Collective gives women the opportunity to express their view and opinions and gain access to a medium from which they are often barred.

If you have anything to contribute to the FBC or would like to join the collective ring 2XX during office hours on 49 4512. Or join the FBC on the first Wednesday of every month at the Women's Centre, 3 Lobelia Street O'Connor, at 6 pm.

The FBC puts to air the following programmes:

\* "Behind the Lines" 9-11.30 am Friday. Women's current affairs programme including Women on the Line.

\* "WRPM" (Women's Revolutions per minute) 2-4 pm Thursday. What women are making with music.

\* "Fantasy" 3-5 pm Sunday. If women's fantasy ruled the world, reality would be bearable.

At around midnight on Monday 29th February a fire at 2XX's transmitter site on the Barton Highway put the radio station off air. As well as the transmitter and the building housing it, the fire also destroyed the station's back up transmitter, stand-by studio and new equipment to enable 2XX to begin broadcasting in stereo. The major items of equipment were insured but could take up to six months to replace. The building housing the transmitter was rented from 2CA who have no interest in rebuilding it. 2XX will therefore have to build a new transmitter building at its own cost.

2XX's main priority has of course been to get back on the air as soon as possible. We can not afford to stay quiet until a replacement transmitter is purchased with the insurance money. A low power transmitter has been rented for an interim broadcast, set up in a temporary building supplied by the Builders Labourers' Federation. To cover short term costs and replace this temporary situation with a permanent one, 2XX needs to raise \$25,000 as soon as possible.

2XX has therefore launched a "Firefighter's Fund". Subscribers are being asked to make donations of whatever they can afford, or to renew their subscriptions. If you aren't a subscriber, then now is your chance to become one and to financially support Canberra's public radio. Many fundraising events are being organised by groups who use the station, so you can support 2XX by attending these. Keep tuned to 2XX or check the Canberra Times for details. Further information about fundraising, subscribing and donating is of course available from 2XX in Kingsley Street (next to Toad Hall), ph 474400.

With the rented transmitter and borrowed building, 2XX had its official return to air on Saturday 19th March at 10 am. If we are to stay on air, though, we need to raise a lot more money.

2XX is unique in that it is Canberra's only radio station run on community access lines. It is non-profit and is funded and owned by the people of Canberra. It has an extremely broad range of programmes as it is used as a community resource for ethnic groups, aboriginal people, feminists, gay people, young people, unemployed people, trade unionists and students to make themselves heard. It gives the other half of the story by airing the viewpoints, politics, and music excluded from the mainstream media. The ANU Students' Association Programme is on every Tuesday at 6 pm. Students learning languages may find it worthwhile to listen in to ethnic broadcasting in the evenings. The Feminist Broadcasting Collective produce "Fantasy" on Sunday afternoons between 3 and 5 pm, "Women's Revolutions per Minute" on Thursdays between 2 and 4 pm, and "Behind the Lines" on Friday morning from 9 am to 11.30 am. For political content there's the "Land Rights Now Programme" on Wednesdays at 9 am, "Behind the Lines" every day in the timeslot, and "The Fightback Show" on Sunday evening at 8.30, to name but a few. There's "Vacant Lot" for those looking for somewhere to live, "Ease on Down the Road" for lifts wanted and offered out of town, "The Hit Parade of Yesteryear", "Wot's On", music, music, music and lots more.

Tune in because 2XX needs your support. At the moment we particularly need your financial support so drop in to 2XX today to subscribe or make a donation.

**2XX**



**2XX**

1008KHZ



DATE: close to historic

LOCATION: Russia, and surroundings

ADRENALIN SOURCE: The Russians!

Walter had spent all his cash travelling for months and months through Europe, and found no more adrenalin in travelling in conventional countries - those generally associated with Europe, that is. He had been there, done that, and more. Scraping up all the secret stashes of cash, exploiting all available resources to him, he invested in a, let us call them, 'El Cheapo' Travel camp/coach trip. Needless to say, the company does not exist any more, but the overwhelming majority of the clientele turned out to be Australian. Obviously I was dealing with an Australian Made 'product'.

'Ah great' I told myself, Another miracle, a bus trip that is both affordable, and goes into real life Russia. That the bus passed through all of Scandinavia and most of the other existing East Block countries was a negligible fact for me; 'RUSSIA here I come!' I shouted as I boarded the bus in Earls Court.

The bus stopped in most major capitals as it wound its way North into Arctic Norway (Since then I have had an insatiable passion for Arctic regions, and as a matter of fact am now a qualified eskimo-expert). We passed lots of scenic and obscuric places in Scandinavia, including a hippy-run commune with houses on hash-brick foundations. These bricks were sold to tourists as if they were cheap souvenirs! If that would not get you high, you could spiral up the nearby church steeple using the steps provided. If that failed, the Holmen Koln ski jump in Oslo was another alternative for the more physically aware types. To top off the trip North to Hammerfest we passed a town called 'Hell', with postmarks saying 'God's expedition' and the postmaster was willing to cover our passports with his stamp, as proof that we went through Hell to get to Russia.

**"...proof that we went through Hell to get to Russia."**

After we admired the Midnight Sun - very confusing when your watch has no numbers on it, and you happen to wear it upside down - we headed South again, aiming for the Russian border. As we came closer to the border our guide had started teaching us the basic language that we required to use inside Russia when speaking about unlawful operations. These included money transactions, sales of profitable merchandise etc. The idea was that we would be constantly supervised by a 'friendly' INTOURIST (a KGB affiliated tourist organisation) guide. He could be 'asleep' on the backseat of the bus, or under any seat really, come to think of it, and he would not like to hear our tour leader on the bus's P.A. talk about the current black market developments we presumed. So this whole language was drilled into our - at this stage alcohol soaked - Australian made brains, and in fact I still remember most of the jargon, years later! I had not quite expected these bonus benefits, and was both shocked and

pleasantly surprised when my seemingly inexhaustible adrenalin gland started pumping once again (adrenalin, too, obeys the law of diminishing drug returns, one gets used to it, and one eventually requires it to feel 'normal'). This was not all it turned out to be: we were also issued with a brand spanking new pair of blue-jeans in specially equipped fitting tents on the campground in Helsinki.

We were all appropriately nervous as we stopped at the border at some ungodly pre-dawn point in time. It was a habitual search for the Russian border patrol; they seemed good at their jobs. They ordered us all individually out of the bus, and directed us through customs carrying all we owned with us. In the meantime their bus-search party hit our empty bus. They primarily looked for people going in and out, and even had dogs to sniff them out. They also look for



Communist Party spokesperson  
commenting on official reception  
for Wally



forbidden objects, including Newsweek Magazines, Playboys, certain books, G-strings, and pink silk edible stockings (a supply of which we had strategically disposed of in the bus's bins, where they would be found). Result was as humanly expected. The search-party found their party-material instantly - like dogs to a bone - and spent the next ten minutes flicking through our 'waste'; then they all disappeared for ten minutes, before telling their superior, who also took his time going through the confiscated matter in his office, while the search-party got into what they had held back for their own pleasure.

The search was thus completed, and we were issued with one Intourist guide. He turned out to be a ball, and never suspected anything, while having a great time himself. We saw lots of Russia, were pointed out the KGB head office in Leningrad - nothing impressive, depressive if anything -, and saw all the attractions that were set aside for tourists. We camped in their luscious campgrounds, and with our added currency advantage we were able to live like kings, eating food infinitely better than what the locals were used to, but still un-competitive to our spoiled tastebuds. We supplemented our diet with the campground canteen's Champanski, Vodka and kaviar (which was available at bargain prices thanks to our 'bus-exchange'

rates), and basically survived on them with copious amounts of imported aspirins.

We were warned about ventures on our own, not in the sense that we were discouraged, but to exercise care so as not to get caught. The majority of our company was smart. I wasn't - I made my transaction in the street. It was a small bag of clothing that I had almost chucked out earlier, but was advised to sell in Russia instead. I was approached by two students who spoke broken english, and was going to get the equivalent of \$100 for it (or really \$12 at black market rates). The guys counted their cash, rolled it up, and put it back in their pocket as we continued our bargaining. All very secretly I was slipped the bunch of cash, and equally secretly I slipped it in my pocket. They vanished in thin air as I counted my winnings, finding out that the bunch was not the original one, and only contained \$10 at bank rates! I ran after the guys, and almost got lost between dirty and smelly high-rise apartment buildings. I gave up and returned to the bus. To add to my fret I later found out that I was spotted by two

guides - as if one would not do -. Our friendly tour leader advised me of this fact that same evening in the serenity of the campground's trees - which could easily accommodate an entire team of spies or hordes of electronic bugs (in generations to come).

**"The trees ... could easily accommodate an entire team of spies."**

Somehow the rest of the Russian Tour was a little nerve-wracking to me. At a respectable count of 18 years to my name I had visions of multitudes of red army contortionists coming to pick me up for a free - oneway - trip to Siberia (where I did end up in the end, not 100% free, but at a ridiculously low cost anyway). Life wasn't all that tough as I let the strain escape in alcohol and the things that men and women indulge in after indulging.

The big day came: my sleep was non-existent at this stage - not that I looked worried - as we got up at 4 am to head for the dreaded barrier, which would bring us to the safety of yet another country beyond the darkness of the iron curtain. The checks were less stringent, except the search for hidden forms of human life, and we were whisked through efficiently. The last person to go through was asked to unroll one of his posters, a problem it seemed. We had all bought these anti-american propaganda posters and some of us had hidden them, but due to size most of us had not. As this last person ran for his life, and jumped in the bus, the driver, aware of the technical problems encountered with Russian borders, had already engaged in first gear. He stepped on it, and with a lot of smoke as a salute to the CCCP we made our departure for the Polish border, without any dreaded arrests; thank God - and the two guides - for that! Our bus driver was well used to these tricks with the bus, he had plenty of practice during this trip. We had a truck shave off our side mirror when parked in a little street, hit one road sign, one traffic isle (not just a curb), got stuck in a muddy campground (we all had to literally push the bus out), wiped one car off the road as it tried to cross the street in front of us, and since many years have passed since this trip I cannot remember other incidents. It was a spinout of a trip, the meaning of which was fortunately not brought justice when we found a large roundabout in a Russian city around which we travelled five times without getting off. Were we lost? No, there was no parking space we were told!

The rest of the trip passed without any memorable events, apart from a few robbers in Poland, and a pervert in one of the Czechoslovakian campground's women's showers, and at the East German border the frame of my backpack miraculously disappeared! Incredible as it may sound 'El Cheapo Tours' had just bought a whole bunch of back-packs with frames identical to mine, and I recieved a shiny new frame for my pack when I was back in London at the end of the trip.

So, that was another fun episode in my life, but there is no need to fear, there are more yet to come! Stand by for next issue's trip.

signed Wally

9

**SYDNEY - BALI - CAIRO - AMSTERDAM - OVERLAND TO LONDON - NEW YORK - LA - AUCKLAND - SYDNEY \$1510!**

**DROP IN TO STUDENT TRAVEL AUSTRALIA OPPOSITE THE UNION BUILDING IN UNION SQUARE**



# international

"To know that women have done magnificent things in the past is one of the best and quickest ways to gain self esteem that I know of."

Dale Spender, author of *Man Made Language* and probably best known for her studies of the way in which women's past has been 'lost' or denied importance, and also known for her expose of the male bias in western education systems, spoke on International Women's Day about the struggles of women at the turn of the century. In a rather colourful, informative and inspiring talk, Dale deftly illuminated how little we have been told about the past, how history is in fact 'his story', and that women's struggles to get what they have today have been conveniently forgotten. "I left this country in 1974 with the basic understanding that if women were going to do something important they were going to do it in the future. I did not know that almost everything that could ever have been done had been done in the past by women and that there were very good reasons why I didn't know about it. . . . One of the things I want to talk about tonight is the way in which knowledge makes an enormous difference. To know that women have done magnificent things in the past is one of the best and quickest ways to gain self esteem that I know of."



"Every window in Oxford Street was smashed by beautifully dressed women whipping hammers from hand muffs and purses."

How many of us have heard about the brilliance of Christabel Pankhurst's political strategy which was revolutionary in attaining the vote for women in England just over one hundred years ago? In fact Christabel's campaigns were observed by Ghandi and were responsible for the passive resistance programmes that he took back to India.

The suffragettes had an enormous task in front of them: to persuade men to vote for women to be given the vote. As momentum gathered among women, they were told that if they were good for a further fifty years they would be given the vote. Instead they decided to employ the tactic of being bad, so bad in fact that men would be forced to concede. After all, who wanted to hang around for another 50 years on the off chance that some man might feel the time was right.

Women continually stood up in political meetings asking when will the Liberal party give women the vote, which became so common that these queries were met with arrest. This gained them great levels of media publicity. Finally, the liberal party did what Christabel said they would do - ban women from political meetings. Protests, demonstrations, marches ensued. Letterboxes were set fire to, buildings were burnt down, and dug into the green of every golf course were the words: NO VOTE - NO GOLF. Every window in Oxford Street was smashed by beautifully dressed women whipping hammers from hand muffs and purses. The police were so confused because they could not tell the 'real women' from the trouble makers because they were all so beautifully dressed. But these struggles were not without a black mark. Although none of the women had caused injury to anyone in all these activities, on one Black Friday when Winston Churchill was in charge of the police, a lot of women were seriously injured or killed.

Women did eventually get the vote - an example of women working together, united for a common cause, basically united against the dictatorship of men, and on a non-party basis. If herstory such as this had been common knowledge women today would present a more united and coherent force for change. By being denied this knowledge we are under the illusion that we are the first to attempt any changes for women, we are denied our links to our victorious past which would build the very foundations of a more women centred society in a world where over 50% of the population are women.

**SLAVERY**  
Complete subjection of a person by another. A legalized or otherwise approved institution in which some person holds others as property. In the U.S. whites held Blacks in permanent servitude. Some use the word as synonymous with patriarchy. "The present position of women in Britain and other quarters of the civilised world is intimately connected with the history and practice of slavery and serfdom among the dominant races of mankind." (Mary Lowndes 1913b, 241)



"...women's struggles to get what they have today have been conveniently forgotten."

International Women's Day acknowledges the gains women have made and recognizes their on-going struggle. On International Women's Day, March 8, Annie Jacobs opened an exhibition of her work entitled *Transgressions*. The photographs in *Transgressions* deal with issues relating to sexuality and the representation of women's bodies. They make reference to the classic style of representation, whilst also providing a view to the future. *Transgressions* is being exhibited at PhotoAccess, Kingsley Street, Acton (opposite Toad Hall) from 12 to 6pm, Tuesday till Saturday April 1. You're not likely to have seen anything like it before.

**SLAVE OF A SLAVE**  
"The worker is the slave of capitalist society; the female worker is the slave of that slave." (James Connolly, Irish revolutionary, in Berkeley Women's Liberation newsletter 1969)

**A FEMINIST DICTIONARY**  
Cheris Kramarae  
+ Paula A. Treichler.

## INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

"In New York on March 8th, 1907, a long cortege of war-ravaged, widowed and poverty-stricken women garment workers carried picket signs demanding improved working conditions and the recognition of equal rights for women. 'Decent wages! A ten-hour day!' the women called as they walked through the cold. When they reached the rich districts, however, they were trampled and dispersed by police. Many [women] were arrested. On March 8, 1908, marking the date of this earlier revolt, women workers in the needle trades again demonstrated on the Lower East Side of New York for the right to vote and an end to sweat shops and child labor. They too met the police. In 1910 Clara Zetkin, a German Socialist leader, placed a resolution before the Second International. She proposed that March 8th be observed each year as International Women's Day in memory of these first struggles . . . each year since, March 8th has been celebrated by women the world over." (off our backs 1980, 14:3 [March], 1)

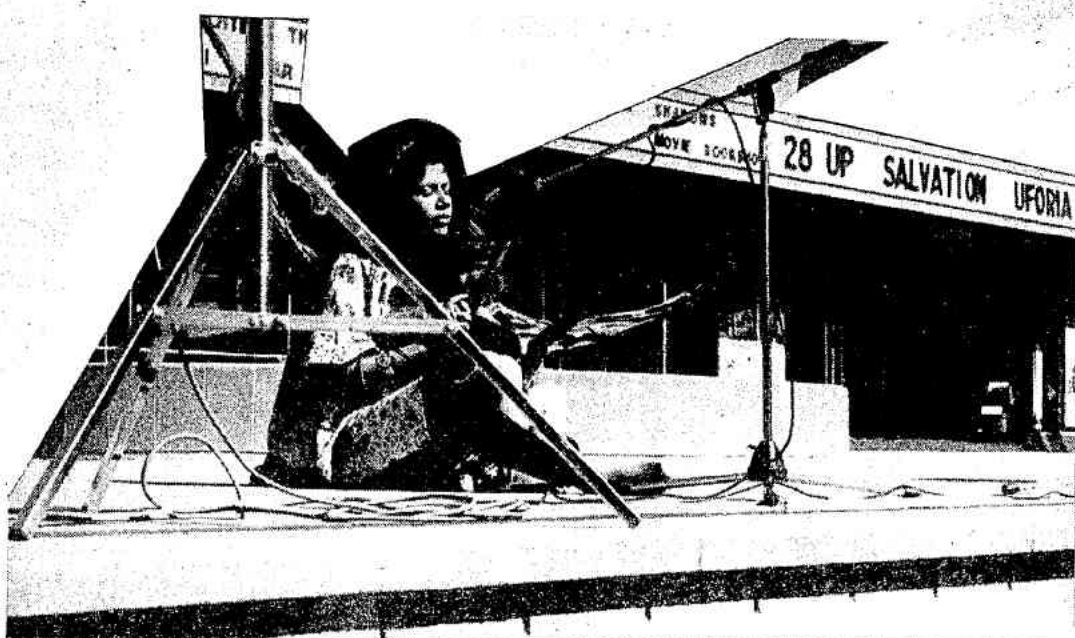
In the late 1960s, feminists in the West began, again, to celebrate IWD. By now, March 8 symbolized IWD for women in many countries, but not in all. South Africa's women's day, for example, is August 9. In 1956, on this day, 20,000 women marched on Pretoria to express their opposition to the extension of the iniquitous pass law system to women, a system aimed at controlling Black migrant labourers. (Outwrite: Women's Newspaper, March 1983, 1)

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY





# women's day ♀



Letterboxes were set fire to, buildings were burnt down, and dug into the green of every golf course were the words: NO VOTE - NO GOLF.

◀ Tjanara: "The British Colonial Government separated thousands of Aboriginal children from their parents in really heavy circumstances."

**RALLY**

An International Women's Day Rally was held on March 12 in Civic Square. Songs and speeches provided a focus, while other activities included stalls and face-painting for children.

International Women's Day saw the launch of the Sistertrust at Tilley Devine's Cafe in Lyneham. Sistertrust ACT aims to improve the independent status of women in Canberra. Speakers were Anne Wentworth, Women's Advisor to the ACT Administration, and Pam O'Neill, a former Sex Discrimination Commissioner, and former member of the Northern Territory Government.

The organisation aims to relieve the entrenched poverty of women by improving their independent status in educational, legal, cultural, social and economic terms. Pam O'Neill said that women can carry a double burden, as home-makers and wage earners and invariably put their own needs last. The end result is that women are poor, and the Sistertrust aims to overcome that.



Women Against Racism sang in protest against the racist Bicentenary that celebrates the existence of apartheid in Australia, and the invasion by white people of this Aboriginal land. Muzzie and Tjanara inspired the audience with "No Woman No Cry". Thunderegg, comprising of well known Canberra performer: Mary Leggett, and Susanna Star, continued this theme with an exciting slide and visual display.

Finally, The Little Loves' energised performance had women dancing till the wee hours. The Little Loves present great music to listen to and dance to and will next be performing for 2XX on the 31 March at Images with The Queue and Barristers and Solicitors. This performance is not to be missed.

If you want to know more about what's happening in the world of women, listen to 2XX: Behind the Lines Friday 9 to 11.30am; WRPM (Women's Revolutions Per Minute) Thursday 2-4pm and Fantasy (Sunday 3-5pm). If women's fantasy ruled the world reality would be bearable.

Also write to Wimminews 3 Lobelia St. O'Connor, ACT 2601.

Simone Carnicelli, Ann Ackroyd, Jane Barney



Discrimination against women by lending agencies, perhaps not in their policies but certainly in practice, is another obstacle faced by women which the Sistertrust aims to overcome. The Sistertrust is seeking members and hopes for sponsorship when the ACT achieves self-government. Fees are \$20 per year for waged women and \$10 for unwaged women. Information and membership is through Sistertrust ACT, GPO Box 2473, Canberra. Also you can listen to 2XX (1008khz) on Friday 9 to 11.30am for more information.

In celebration of International Women's Day, a Women's Dance was held at the ANU Refectory by 2XX and Women on Campus. The night kicked off with a colourful display of Kashmira and her Belly Dancing Troupe. One of the highlights was the unique rapport the dancers had with the audience who were easily persuaded to try the muscle strengthening undulations.







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# L.S.D.

"Just imagine Ronald Reagan tripping out and realising his guilt for murder in Grenada, Afghanistan and Nicaragua."



L.S.D. AND THE ULTIMATE CURE TO THE WORLD'S PAIN

## I: My Trip

Once upon a year or two ago in a town in North Queensland I was sitting around with a good friend in our caravan out of town. He offered me a cup of mushroom coffee, a mix of North Queensland 'blue meanie', mushroom juices and International Roast. What followed was an experience which I count as the most intense in my life, something that changed my whole view of the world.

"I perceived strange many-lobed creatures four feet tall pulsating green energy ... earth spirits?"



The psilocybin mushroom

Within ten minutes, the walls of the caravan had begun to melt and swirls of bright green and purple appeared against the grey moving bulk. I lay down and smoked some dope and soon the whole of my reality dissolved completely. "I" disappeared and was totally a part of my hallucinations/visions. I perceived strange many-lobed creatures four feet tall pulsating green energy (earth spirits?), the appearance in the room of everyone I'd ever met before in my life (and other mysterious faces), and all the while was surrounded by brilliant yet psychedelic colours. At the peak of the psilocybin trip I entered a state where my entire being was filled with a brilliant white light. Nothing else existed but the LIGHT and a feeling of PEACE and LOVE.

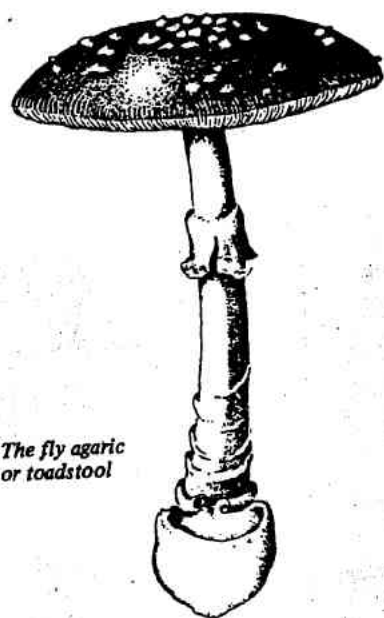
The Hindu would say my Kundalini had risen; the Western psychiatrist would say I had induced an attack of schizophrenia. But I knew (after a bit of freak out that I had died somewhere in there) that I had had a peak experience, just what I'd always wanted to have for myself after reading so many ecstatic 1960s reports of this psychedelic vision, and from my friend, whose own tally of acid trips was extensive and who guided me through the unknown territory of being a neophyte shaman.

Nothing compares to the psychedelic white light - the fusion of love, peace, bliss, freedom and reality in one burst of vibrant energy. (Tantric yoga substitutes the orgasm for this mystical experience). It really is ... "cosmic".



Coming down from the trip was as much fun as the rest of it. A hum persisted in the background like a didgeridoo being played in the distance. The moonlight illuminated the quiet lawn behind the caravan park making palm trees and bushes living icons of Satori.

My psilocybin experience was the first of many good trips. More importantly (as hedonism is only part of my lifestyle), it introduced me to a whole school of thought that seeks to transform our world. The work of Timothy Leary in his early years is a vast untapped source of information that could solve many of our most pressing social problems, and greatly improve our ability to live in harmony with the earth.



The fly agaric or toadstool

## II: A bit about Dr Leary

Timothy Leary's most recent work, *Flashbacks* (1983) details his involvement in the most challenging social work of the century. Prior to the US outlawing LSD in the early '60s, Leary was permitted to give doses of acid and psilocybin to inmates in American jails. The criminals tripped, confronted their own inner selves, and became immediately more peaceful. The recidivism rate fell dramatically.

Expelled from his tenure at Harvard, Leary went on to write (with Richard Alpert, now Baba Ram Dass) many of the most aware and incisive books of the era, his *Politics of Ecstasy* (1968) being the easiest to obtain. He ended up doing time in Folsom prison in the cell next door to Charles Manson on a marijuana charge, but is now safe and well and doing occasional lectures mostly centring around his idea of Anarchist space colonies.

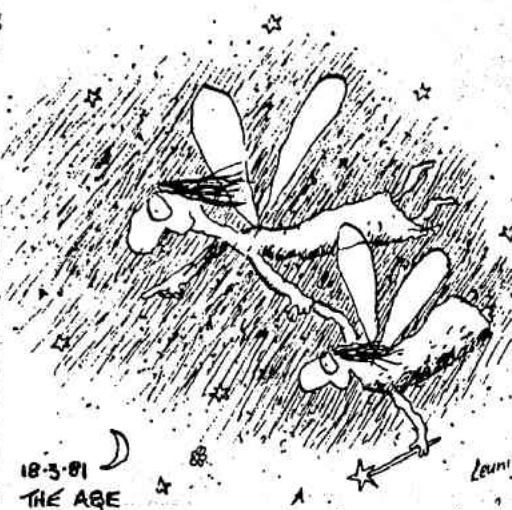
## III: Changing the World

LSD for murderers! LSD for politicians! LSD for everyone who wants to take it and become part of the world in a caring/sharing/community response to capitalism. Everyone can become part of a society in which nationalism, competition, sexism and status become irrelevant. Psychedelics make it patently obvious that the colour of one's skin just doesn't matter. Just imagine Ronald Reagan tripping out and realising his guilt for murder in Grenada, Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Imagine Bob Hawke coming to grips with his uranium mining policy and Aboriginal sovereignty. Imagine them ringing each other up and saying "Wow what is this we're all the

same anyway, let's scrap all the debts and defence bludgers and say, why don't we put all that money into environment education and welfare." Imagine a logger dropping a trip with a tree and hearing its spirit talk and resolving never to chop another piece of living wood. Well if Leary's research and experiment is valid, all this is almost possible.

So in mushroom season, and when the trips come to town, go tripping with a good friend in a pleasant place. It will change you, help you find yourself, and may even link you in to a vision of a peaceful planet for all of us.

SIMPSON MELON



ANU Library has copies of *Flashbacks*, the Leary autobiography, as well as his work on the Tibetan book of the dead.



# OFF THE

Hi! First of all, let's introduce ourselves: my name is Andrew - I'm studying Science and also happen to be gay. My name is Paul and I'm lucky enough to be gay too. We've just been to some pretty amazing events with some pretty amazing people and knowing how important information of this sort can be, we thought we'd tell you about them.

Sometimes it is a good idea to find out about other gay people's experiences in order to gain insight into what being gay is about and what it means. Hopefully this may help you to resolve any doubts, hassles, and feelings you may have regarding your sexuality.

Late in February, I along with other members of the Canberra Gay Youth Group, tripped up to Sydney for the National Network Conference (National Young Gay Men and Lesbian Organization), which was being held at the University of NSW. With various interstate delegates, and of course a large number of Sydney people, we entered into a number of workshops and discussions which ran for a large part of the two day conference. The many hours of hard work by members of the Sydney Gay Youth Group - who were hosting the conference - bore fruit in the huge interest evinced in the absorbing discussion topics.

I found most of the workshops to be very stimulating and topical and it helped me to resolve some questions I had on what the whole issue of being gay means. There were workshops which were really intense and it was beneficial to hear what other gay people's attitudes and experiences were to some other issues.

## "SYDNEY SEX"

One intriguingly titled workshop was called "Sydney Sex." We from Canberra were quite bewildered (not to mention curious) with this mysterious workshop's name. Had some revolutionary gay sexual techniques arisen in Sydney that we in the country were as yet



# STRAIGHT

unaware of? The thought of blazoning a new sexual art into the backwoods of Oz was quite exciting - such a challenging project could take quite a while to accomplish! However, when we packed breathlessly into the discussion room, it became apparent that the topic was more about having sex the Safe way rather than the Sydney way. It was an extremely well presented and stimulating workshop, in which we listed the ways of transmitting the AIDS virus. This was an extremely enlightening segment of the Conference in which I learnt of several new sexual acts that I had never even imagined possible - e.g. felching! (see Glossary)

Yes, it was very well presented by the AIDS Council of NSW (ACON) and he was cute too! We were told not to be judgemental considering that everybody is an individual and can be turned on by different things.

## RELATIONSHIPS

Another of the workshops was on Gay Relationships. Several interesting questions were raised. What is a gay relationship? Are gay relationships different to straight relationships? What does being gay mean? Can we define what a relationship is? We considered ideas such as the fact that gay relationships cannot take after the example of a straight one, as a model, after all, two men are not going to settle down to start a family i.e. own a house, two cars and 2.3 children; gay men do not have to define themselves in terms of the power structure of straight society and the power play between men and women and the roles they impart. This raised another question of roles and stereotyping and what they actually imply.

## STEREOTYPES

The workshop which was based on this issue was called "Smashing Stereotypes." In it, we listed the various stereotypes - drag queens, clones, leather queens, disco queens, etc - that people have of the gay community, and discussed whether stereotypes served any useful purpose: for example, while stereotypes can give a sense of belonging and a group with which to identify for people who are just entering the scene, they can also provide a highly misleading and negative

image of the community to the rest of the population. I know people who, despite having met a number of perfectly 'normal' gays, still believe that the gay community really full of men who carry handbags and mince around in stilettos all the time. No amount of evidence to the contrary will shake this belief, sadly- they just see these men as being 'exceptions' from what 'really' exists. Such prejudicial and warped views come from stereotypes, and do everyone a lot of harm. Another unfortunate view that most people have, is about the supposedly huge promiscuity of the gay community.

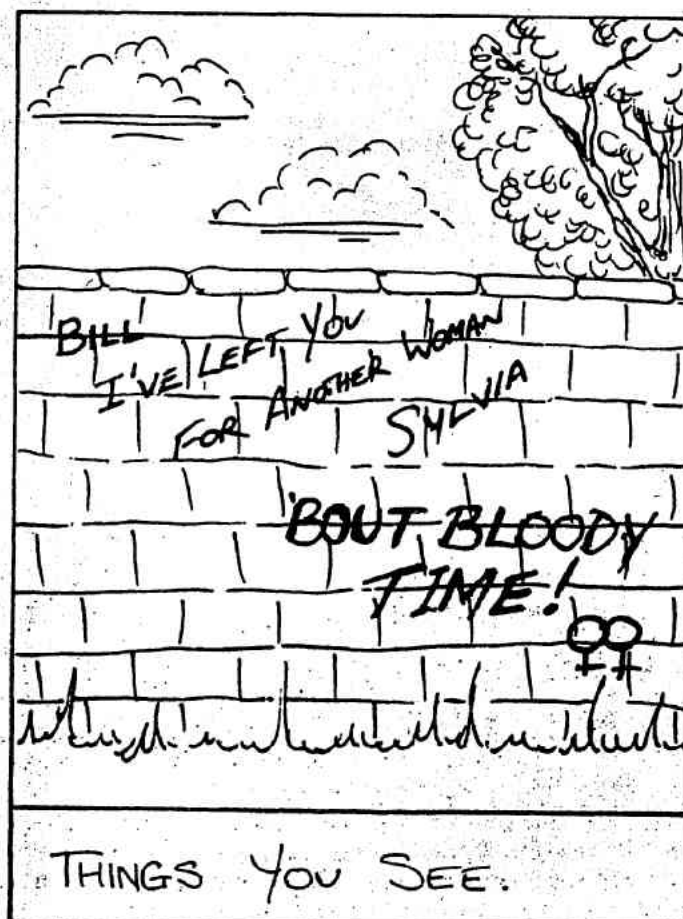
## PROMISCUITY/CASUAL SEX

It is something that is always thrown against the gay community, that we are promiscuous. Somebody who is promiscuous just has more sexual partners than you have! Heterosexual men and women can also be just as promiscuous, but are either discreet or stigmatised, e.g. a woman with more than one sexual partner is labelled a slut, while a man is seen with respect, a sort of Casanova. It would not be surprising to find single straight men sleeping around just as much as gay men; the advantage of being gay in this respect is not having birth control responsibilities

# AND

# NARROW

Report of the 1988 National Network Conference  
20-21st February

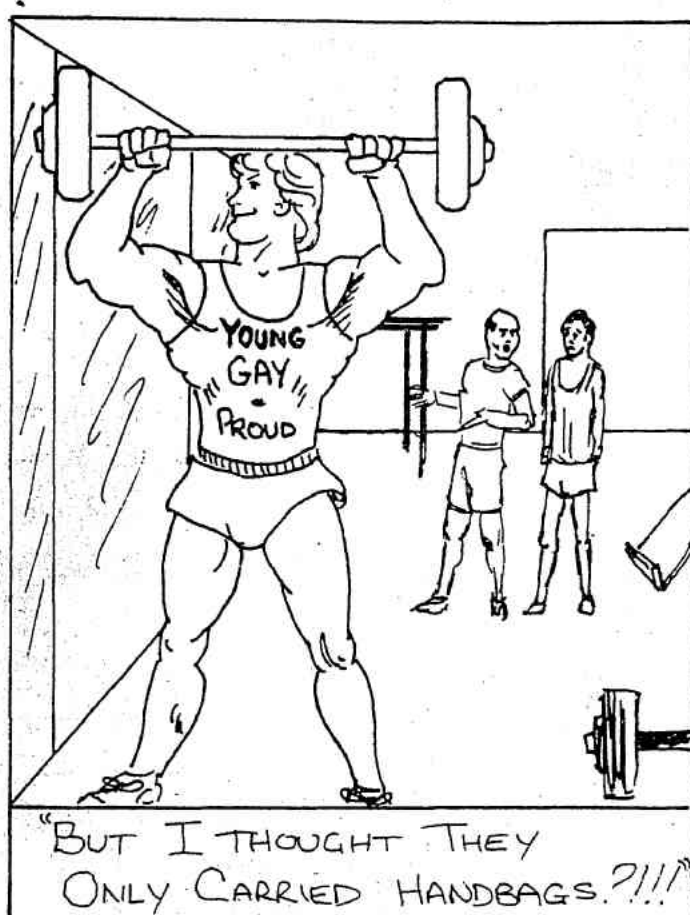




## PROSTITUTION

Prostitution was another workshop which had one of these so called 'moral' arguments. We discussed and discussed and went around in circles. Quite plainly we could not reach any conclusions about it. Again it is an issue where everybody has their own views. It has, after all, been with civilization from the beginning and it is unfair to make a pseudo-valued judgement now.

i.e. not as restricted in sexual experience. Gay male couples, where this is concerned, usually have a form of agreement on whether their relationships are open or monogamous. It is grossly unfair that subjective moral judgements have to be placed on other people.



One of the most important discussions for me was that concerned with 'Coming Out', but it being such a wide-reaching and significant topic, Andrew and I plan to devote an entire issue to this subject.

The Conference was an incredible experience; meeting young gay people - male and female alike - from such hugely different environments and with such different perceptions of the issues that face us as young gays, was really gratifying.

I totally agree with Paul. I certainly gained a great deal from it and will be attending the conference in 1989, to be held in Canberra. The most totally new insight for me was hearing perspectives from the lesbian viewpoint. It is important for gay men and lesbians to be able to communicate together and to fight and deal with issues that affect us all.

We hope that the issues that we've been discussing have been helpful if you've been questioning or thinking about your sexuality. Groups exist in Canberra which can provide more information on this subject if you would be interested in contacting them. Two of these are the Gay Youth Group and Gays on Campus, both of which Andrew and I are members. Both can be contacted through calling Gayline on 47 2726 which operates on Friday and Saturday nights from 6-9pm. Watch this space for the next thrilling instalment!

## Glossary

**clones:** moustached, muscled, mainly thirty and over.

**coming out:** a fundamentally important stage in any gay person's life which covers everything from making initial contact with other gays, to being an openly and publicly professed gay person.

**felching:** we're not telling - find out for yourself!

**mince:** a hip-swinging walk often affected by people with knock knees.

**queens:** gay men -  
a. disco: fanatical dancer; usually young and addict to nocturnal life.  
b. drag: man with a taste in women's clothes

c. leather: clone who can afford leather.

**scene:** where the gay community meets and operates whether overtly or covertly.

# STUDENT POLITICS: A GLOSSARY

Michael Flood

The following is a guide to some of the words that will be tossed about during the year. These words, and the ideas behind them, form the substance of student politics. They will become increasingly familiar (if not understood) as the elections for the various student bodies get near.

**'Independent':** A: normally used as a name for a group campaigning in one of the many ANU elections. It's meant to imply that the people involved are divorced from 'Left' or 'Right', and are 'real', 'average' or 'normal' students.

B: Looking at what has actually happened at past student elections, the title 'Independent' has often merely been a front for right-wing teams. It is a poor attempt at deception. It also involves a false dichotomy between 'Left' and 'Right', and the mistaken assumption that these labels describe unified and homogenous groups.

**"...stereotypes are a barrier to critical thinking."**

I think that there is little consensus among people in the ANU Left Group for example on the 'big' ideological questions (eg. on the nature of Australian politics, the relationship between socialism and feminism, etc.). What does characterise these people is a commitment to action, to participation in progressive issues and concerns. These include issues such as free and accessible education, campus accommodation or assessment, but there is no one line or dogma. I cannot speak for the Liberal Club, but I would assume that there are political differences here too. Using the label 'Lefty', or 'Fascist', or whatever, is a cheap and easy way to stereotype an individual's politics, to not listen to what they are saying. Such stereotypes are a barrier to critical thinking.

So, although some political labels are a convenient shorthand for describing what's going on, they should not take the place of careful listening and questioning. Individuals and groups are far better assessed if we look at their actual policies and their records, rather than accepting misleading labels and slogans.

**'Apolitical':** A: "Because I'm not sitting in the House of Representatives, or holding a petition, or throwing molotov cocktails, I am 'apolitical'. I am not an active member of a political party or group, so I am not political."

B: Well, I think that this is a strange definition of the 'political'. For me, my (and your) life in general is 'political', regardless of whether I (or you) want it to be or not. Parts of my life such as the food I eat, how and where I live, and my sex-life all involve 'politics'. This is because they involve questions of who has control over who, how resources are distributed and how the process of power happens.

For example, the production of the meat on my dinner-table involves the overuse of land and grain in Third World countries, injection of nasty chemicals, and unnecessary slaughter. These are political facts, and I am involved with them. On the other hand, to buy vegetables from a local food co-op, or grow them myself, involves different political facts that I may feel more comfortable with (and my stomach certainly will!).

Another example - **sex**. How I practise my sexuality (eg. whether I coerce women into sex through physical violence or guilt-tripping or accept that they choose when they want to have sex) is a political issue. So is being gay in a very homophobic world, or choosing to practise safe sex or exploring non-penetrative sex. Namely, these involve sexual politics.

There are lots of other things in my ordinary, everyday life, and yours, that involve such questions. Whether I ride a bike or drive a car, take drugs or not solve personal conflicts through negotiation or through conflict are all relevant areas.

I do not mean that we should run around getting worked up about absolutely everything. I mean that we can merely assess our lives in political ways, and take control at a daily level of the way we live. We can decide, to some extent, what our lives are like.

**'the Average Student':** A: They mean in general a white, middle-class male, who is heterosexual, politically conservative, and probably lives in a Hall of Residence. It is implied that it is such students who are the norm, and the rest are unimportant or even non-existent.

B: For me, it is *not* that any of these characteristics are intrinsically bad or anything, and of course many students are white, heterosexual, etc. Why I question the phrase 'average student' is that, of course, it ignores the vast diversity of students who also attend ANU. These may be Aboriginal, mature-aged, female, homosexual (and proud!), Muslim, or working class. The phrase ignores and trivialises the respective interests and experiences of all these people.

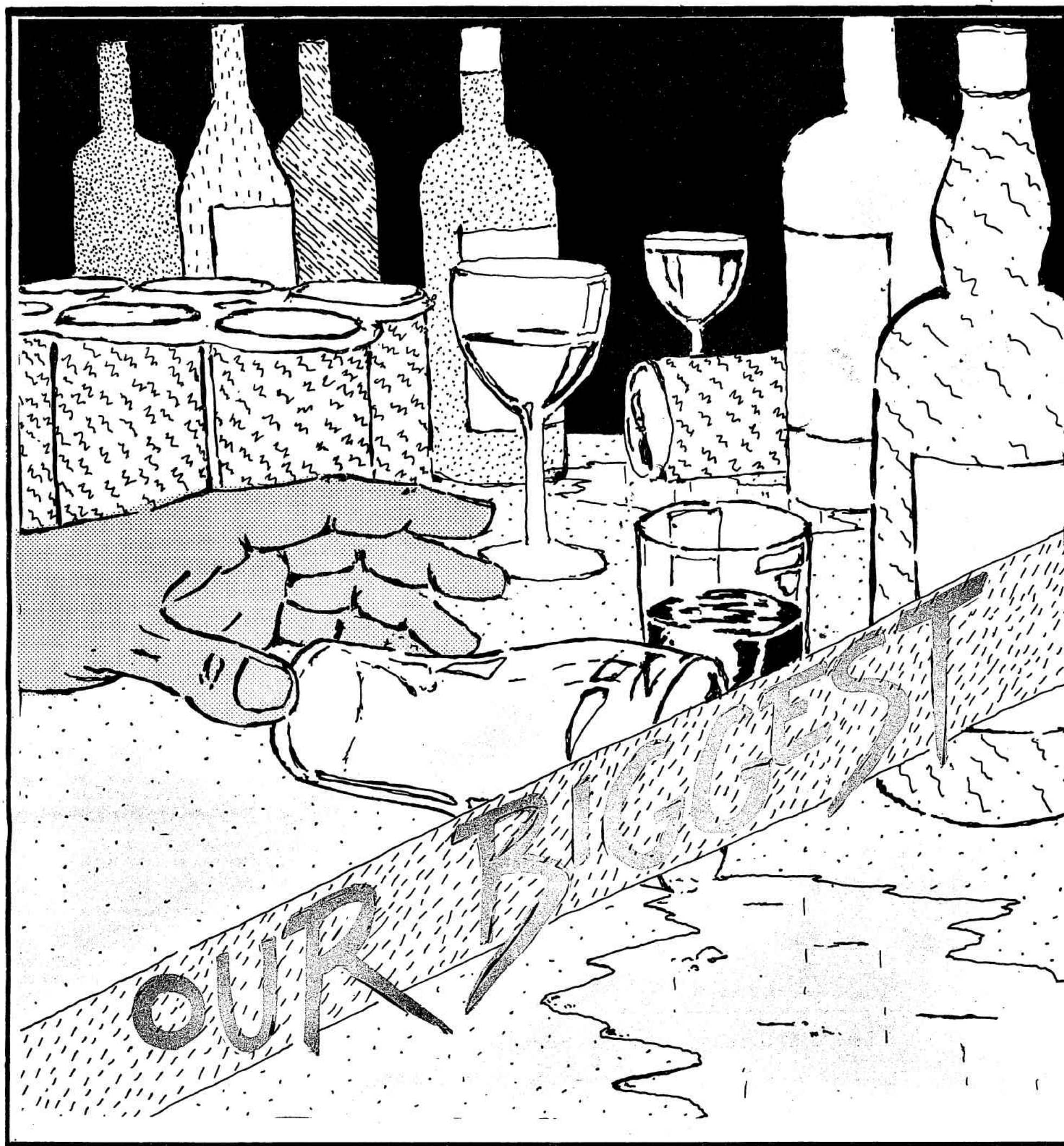
Furthermore, many of the students at this University (such as women) are only here as the result of past struggles and campaigns (such as by the 'Bluestockings' women only 80 or so years ago). Talking about the mythical 'average student' has been and still is a way of excluding groups from education.

**"...she dares to challenge accepted social truths and institutions."**

**'Ratbag':** A: This is used by people in positions of power to dismiss others. The 'ratbag' usually doesn't conform to middle-class dress standards. She (or he) is outspoken and assertive. But what really provokes the response is that she dares to challenge accepted social truths and institutions, to publicly question their worth and validity. I'm thinking here of the women at the Wimmin's Peace Camp outside Parliament House. These people were harshly attacked by the media and other groups because they stood up against the Government in a radical and un-'feminine' way, but they received some public support.

B: It is no surprise that this response occurs, because such actions as the Peace Camp do pose a real threat to the status quo; they challenge, in a positive and colourful way, the legitimacy of what powerful groups do, whether it's poisoning the land with radioactivity or keeping women 'in their place'. Personally, I think we should look at such efforts with hope, because they show that some people are concerned about the injustices of the present, and the possibilities of the future.





## Our daily fix.

Source: New Internationalist

We wear blinkers when looking at 'drugs'. What we smoke and drink are not labelled drugs, but we are hooked just the same. It is the socially acceptable and habit-forming alcohol, cigarettes and medicines which are the biggest killers. Some idea of the relative size of the legal and illegal drugs problems comes from statistics of a fairly typical Western country - Australia. As a proportion of all drug-related deaths in 1980, tobacco accounted for 79.2%, alcohol for 17.5% and other drugs (including pharmaceuticals as well as illegal drugs) only 3.3%.

It is vital that we know what drugs will do to us before we take them. Here we present a guide to two of the most common drugs that constitute our 'daily fix'.

### Alcohol (ethyl alcohol)

**Status :** Legal for adults.

**Nature :** a drink produced by the fermentation of fruits, vegetables or grain.

**Effects :** Alcohol is absorbed into the bloodstream via the stomach and takes effect within 5-10 minutes. Effects vary according to individual height, weight and sex but, as a rough measure, three single whiskies drunk in one hour might result in 0.05% alcohol content in the blood (about



equivalent to one glass of wine or a middy of beer). Six double whiskies in an hour might produce uncontrollable behaviour and impair the functioning of the central nervous system. Much more than this might produce profound anaesthesia, near coma and death. Hangovers are actually the body's response of shock at being subjected to a substantial dose of a poisonous substance.

**Dangers :** Frequent intoxication damages the mouth, oesophagus, stomach and especially the liver, where overloading of the metabolizing process can cause hepatitis and cirrhosis. Heavy drinking affects the heart and is linked to brain disorders. Alcoholic drink provided calories, giving energy and thus reducing appetite.





But it contains no vitamins, minerals, amino acids or other essential nutrients. So if food consumption decreases there is a danger of malnutrition and if it continues one of obesity (with more heart problems). Alcohol is particularly dangerous when taken with barbituates or tranquilisers, causing deep sedation, a drop in blood pressure and possible breathing failure.

**Addictiveness :** Highly addictive. Severe withdrawal symptoms (delirium tremens, or DTs) are acute panic, delusions, exhaustion and trembling to the point of seizure. This lasts 3-10 days. Severe DTs has a fatality rate of 20%, higher than any drug except the barbituates.

The World Health Organisation calculated that in 1980 between one

and ten percent of the populations of most Western countries were 'alcoholics' or 'heavy drinkers with severe alcohol-related problems'. In Australia, alcohol consumption has increased dramatically in the last twenty years.

#### **Tobacco** (*nicotiana tabacum*)

**Status :** Legal for adults.

**Nature :** The dried leaves of the tobacco plant are burned and the smoke inhaled.

**Effects :** Cigarette smoke consists of droplets of tar, nicotine, carbon monoxide and other gases. One or two cigarettes increase pulse-rate and blood-pressure, reduce appetite and lower skin temperature. Inhaling can be both relaxing and stimulating.

**Dangers :** The more you smoke, the more likely you are to suffer from heart disease; blood clots; lung, mouth and throat cancer; lung infections; strokes; bronchitis; and bad circulation. Women who smoke tend to produce smaller babies. On average each cigarette is said to shorten the life of an habitual smoker by five and a half minutes.

**Addictiveness :** Nicotine is the most addictive drug yet known. Withdrawal symptoms range from nervousness and headaches to palpitations and constipation.



The taking of these drugs, woven into the everyday fabric of our lives, is just as much the 'drug problem' as the taking of any others. We need to have knowledge. We need to recognise our own addictions, and to look hard at the drugs that cause least harm and at the interest groups behind some of the most dangerous.



the drug guide continues ...

### Tranquilisers

**Status :** Legal by prescription; trading without prescription not allowed, though possession is.

**Nature :** Frequently prescribed in tablet or capsule form. The most common are the benzodiazepines known by the trade names Valium, Librium and Mogadon.

**Effects :** Depression of mental activity. Relaxation of the muscles, sedation and reduction of anxiety. Aggression due to lowered inhibitions is possible. Ineffective as sleeping pills after two weeks' continuous use because tolerance develops.

**Dangers :** Minimal physical damage.

**Addictiveness :** Physical dependence can result from long-term use even of the normal prescribed doses. Withdrawal symptoms can include insomnia, anxiety, nausea and mental confusion (which too often lead doctors to re-prescribe tranquilisers). Psychological dependence very common.

### Barbituates

**Status :** As for tranquilisers

**Nature :** Hypnotosedatives used as sleeping pills and known under trade names such as Tuinal, Seconal, Nembutal and Amytal.

**Effects :** as for alcohol

**Dangers :** as for alcohol, but the fatal dose is much smaller - 10 Tuinal can kill. The hazards increase if they are taken with alcohol. Heavy users are liable to pneumonia (because the cough reflex is depressed) and hypothermia. Injecting barbituates is possibly the most dangerous drug abuse of all.

**Addictiveness :** Strong physical addictiveness - as with alcohol sudden withdrawal from addiction can kill.



### Cannabis (cannabis sativa)

**Status :** Possession and trading in general illegal.

**Nature :** The cannabis plant either has its leaves dried for smoking (marijuana or 'dope' etc.) or has its resin scraped off and compressed into blocks to be smoked or eaten ('hash').

**Effects :** These depend partly on the expectations and mood of the user - it is common to experience little the first time. Hilarity, relaxation, greater appreciation of sound and colour, greater awareness of all physical sensations, elongation of time. Effects begin minutes after smoking, much longer after eating. No hangover of the alcohol type, though a jaded feeling may follow a heavy dose.

**Dangers :** The main dangers are those related to smoking. Herbal cannabis ('grass') produces 50% more tar than the same weight of a popular strong tobacco

brand. Also, cannabis cigarettes are usually smoked to the end and the smoke held longer and deeper in the lungs than tobacco. This means that two or three cannabis cigarettes can carry the same risk of lung damage as a greater number of ordinary cigarettes.

**Addictiveness :** Not physically addictive. Mild psychological dependence possible.



### Cocaine (from erythroxilia coca)

**Status :** Possession and trading illegal.

**Nature :** The leaves of the Andean coca bush are processed into cocaine hydrochloride, a white powder which is usually sniffed.

**Effects :** Stimulant of the central nervous system that mimics the natural stress response of the body - it increases the heart rate, blood pressure and temperature, and blood sugar level. Produces euphoria, indifference to pain and fatigue, and a feeling of great physical and mental strength. Only lasts about 20 minutes.

**Dangers :** The most common physical problem is damage to the nasal membranes caused by regular sniffing. Chronic users see euphoria replaced by anxiety, lucidity by confusion, alertness by insomnia and sexual stimulation by impotence, although all of these clear up once they stop taking the drug.

**Addictiveness :** Not physically addictive, but a strong psychological dependence on the grandiose sense of well-being it gives can develop.



## WHAT IS A POSTGRADUATE?

What is a postgraduate? Most of those reading this article will be finding it hard enough to tackle a first degree let alone ponder putting themselves through the masochistic grind of a second, or even a third, time. The hierarchy of the academic system and its formal courses, paper qualifications, and titles, does not however, spring forth in an easy to digest manner; there is for most blossoming undergraduates (at least as far back as I can remember it) something of a mystique attached to the revered Dr So-and-So and world-renowned Professor Whats-her-name that never quite brings most of them to actually find out what they did to get their titles and just how many steps further down the path they are from a faltering first semester student.

Briefly, the average University lecturer, Dr X. is three steps later and at least eight years older than he or she was upon first entering the hallowed halls of his or her initial revered institution.

The formal requirements for higher qualifications vary from subject to subject and country to country but usually fall into three tiers; first, the first degree - a Bachelor's. In Britain, this is usually taken with Honours from a single three years (England/Wales), or four years (Scotland) course. In Australia, the degree has been divided into a general three-year Pass degree and then an Honours year.

Strictly speaking, the ANU doesn't regard you as a full graduate until you have an Honours degree although this will be the second degree course you have graduated from. The grading in the Honours course dictates the next options. A first (1), or upper second (2A) should guarantee admission to a Doctorate course, although only the former will definitely get you a scholarship to support you through it. A lower second (2B) or third (3) will get you into a Masters, but since in some subjects you can achieve this without Honours you might wonder whether it was worth it.

The Honours year is the first in which a research project is set for a student in addition to the coursework essays and exams. In experimental science, this thesis recalls how it should have worked, in humanities, it recounts the process of critical insight into how someone else got it to work.

Masters and Litt.B courses also vary in their mix of course work and research, although as far as I know no Graduate Diploma extends beyond coursework. Both Grad. Diplomas and Bs. Litt. are intended to allow an intensive training to a degree level in a different field from that initially pursued by the candidate. The Masters is usually an extension or specialisation of a first degree subject - it can be total coursework for some courses

and institutions and total research in others. Also at this intermediate postgrad. stage are such courses as "Legal Workshop" which seem to be specific names for the same general ideas. All of these courses take from one to two years to complete full-time.



A Ph.D. (Doctor of Philosophy) is the pinnacle of academic qualifications throughout the world. Traditionally it is a course of novel research into a single topic and is meant to demonstrate the ability to conduct independent research of the highest quality (i.e. above the minimum acceptable standard) in that field. Unfortunately (as a PhD student myself) there is an increasing tendency at the ANU to introduce compulsory examinable coursework into the PhD. This practice is most noticeable in North America where it is common to spend up to two years doing coursework for which one often gets a Masters before being allowed to get on with the PhD project, this requiring an additional three years.

The fairly universal definition of research time for a PhD, is a minimum of two years, the maximum being determined by the student's financial circumstances once off scholarship and the university's upper limit for acceptance of a completed thesis. The average time in science PhD's is three years, from start to submission of a completed thesis. In arts and social sciences it stretches over longer.

For research purposes, the student usually finds him or herself attached to a (one hopes), knowledgeable and humane expert in the relevant field of choice. This expert, the supervisor, is often a critical factor in the smooth-running of a PhD, the others being the choice of a fruitful topic (often determined in association with one's supervisor), and the personal commitment of the student.

Unfortunately (for the student) there is very little in the way of formal responsibility which the supervisor can be said to hold with regard to her/his students. Currently, if a particular supervisor builds up a bad reputation having scared and disillusioned half a dozen students then it may deter a further half dozen lambs. Alas, as most of you will find out, academia rarely plays fair with students, who are considered intrusions upon the research of Dr Z as undergrads and can often be viewed as cheap and compliant labour as postgrads. That this system should persist despite the certain knowledge that every member of the academic staff was once in your frail and vulnerable shoes remains one of the saddest mysteries of the 'enlightened' world of education.

Jeremy Garwood

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# wet patch

m.flood

'Wet Patch' is, as you may have already realised, a regular column for and about men. In it I will try to explore themes such as masculinity, sexism, and other related issues. It is crucial that this centre around our actual experiences, the everyday realities of our lives - because this is where change and growth can occur. This means us reflecting on our lives in challenging ways. It means saying "I behave in these ways ...", "I feel that when ...", "I am scared of ..." etc.

As men, we are very good at intellectualising, at abstraction. It is harder, but far more rewarding, to talk about our own experience, to acknowledge our feelings. This is best done in an atmosphere of trust, sharing and confidentiality - with other male friends, in a consciousness-raising group, or whatever. Unfortunately, in this column I will not be sharing much of my personal experience - because I do not have confidentiality or a process of sharing here. I have found it better to do this through involvement in an ongoing men's group, and with other male friends. But I hope that you will look at your own lives as you read this column.



A men's group is currently being set up on campus. The column may cover issues similar to that examined in this group, but there is no direct relation between them. 'Wet Patch' is simply ideas that I want to explore, and that I hope you will read and reflect on (and discuss with me if you want, in person or by letter). This one, number 2, is introductory, and addressed primarily to heterosexual men.

We rarely talk about what it is actually like to be a man. 'Masculinity' is a taboo subject - and this is only just starting to change. Instead, it is women who have raised this issue. And we simply react when forced to, usually at the urging of our female partners or feminists we know.

**"we must take responsibility ..."**

But women have enough trouble dealing with their own problems in a sexist world without having to take all the responsibility for changing men too. It is unfair for us to rely all the time on women's emotional strength and energy, draining them of resources and autonomy. Instead, we must take responsibility for the sexism/power that we do to women.

A first step in this is acknowledgement that 'there is a problem'. This problem is sexism. It is feminism that has identified and described the existence and workings of sexism and sexual politics. In brief, sexism is a system of thought and behaviour in which women are put down, beaten up or ignored etc., because they are women, and in which women are 'objects', men 'subjects', and men are seen as superior to women. And our world is a sexist world.

No one really knows why it is that men and women have come to be seen in this way, nor how it is that such a view is perpetuated - particularly given the vast number of times in which this view is contradicted by life. Theories abound, and I have my favourites. But the 'why' question is just about impossible to answer, and isn't worth pursuing very far. I think it's much better to examine and describe

what is going on now - how men and women relate to each other and to themselves, how the sexist view of the world is created and perpetuated, how it relates to actual behaviours, how women fight back, how men gain or lose.

So what I will do now is try to give an introduction to some basic ideas, that are central to these themes. I am sorry that this is abstract and theoretical, but such a discussion is absolutely vital to understanding of

more immediate concerns.

## What is a 'man'?

The most obvious thing about men and women is probably that they are 'different'. Every part of our world is geared to distinguishing between female and male, and to offer different possibilities and choices. Because I was identified at birth as being male (because I have a penis), as a child I was treated differently and expected and encouraged to behave and think differently. But this didn't flow inevitably from my biological makeup, but from a particular social process that all human individuals experience. This is the process of *social construction* - of my behaviour, identity and consciousness. And this process continues all the time.

## 'Sex' and 'gender'

Involved in this is a crucial distinction between 'sex' and 'gender'. 'Sex' refers to the biological differences between male and female: the visible difference in genitalia, the related difference in procreative function. 'Gender' however is a matter of culture: it refers to the social classification into 'masculine' and 'feminine'. And this distinction is not as clear cut as it first appears. Human bodies are not unchanging - they've changed over time, and more importantly, the meaning or significance given to both is social, ie. historically created.

Men, like women, are social beings, created within and by a specific society. The process of becoming men (ie. masculine) is a continually changing one. (And words like 'conditioning' or 'programming' simplify this process too much.) We are limited by the world around us, by ideas, relationships and institutions. But we are also part of the world, and the way we behave changes it. So we are presented with a limited set of possibilities, and we choose from among them. Every aspect of our lives is historical and changing.

So much for 'some basic ideas'! I've run out of space, but I hope you've learnt something. This discussion will be continued in the next issue of *Woroni*, when I will bring it back to our everyday lives and what we can do. See you then.

## WOMEN'S ROOM

*This article explains the absence of a Women's Room on campus at the moment. The next edition of Woroni will have an article explaining why it is necessary to have a Women's Room on campus.*

So you've been either wandering around trying to find the Women's Room or you've realised there isn't one and are wondering why.

Well here's the answer.

In October 1987, in accordance with

the troglodyte Union refurbishment plans, the Women's Room, which had been in the ANU Union for over ten years, was demolished.

Women On Campus, one of the main users of the room decided they weren't going to take the demolition of the room sitting down.

Many forms of action were contemplated and we finally decided on an occupation of the Chair of the Union Board's office. The Chair was actually away, but the word got around campus and the room was soon full with about 45 women students and 15 rowdy drinking right wing, predominantly male students.

When the occupation began, Kate Andrews, President of the Students' Association sent a letter to the Assistant Vice-Chancellor, telling him of the situation and asking for his assistance in resolving the matter. The women left the Chair's office when they had been given a guarantee that negotiations with the Board would begin and the University's stated commitment to the promotion of equal opportunity for women would be taken into account in the discussion. Despite considerable pressure from the University, the Union Board refused to budge - they simply reaffirmed their position.

So we took it to the top - University Council, the supreme decision-making body of the University. After receiving many submissions from significant members of the ANU and the government supporting a women's room, the ANU Council, at its December meeting resolved to support the need for a women's room and to investigate the most appropriate method of ensuring such a room continued. So we were on the way to getting a room, we first had to find one that would be safe, accessible, close to the Union (if not in the Union) and of a decent size.

By the March meeting of Council, such a room had not been found. The Assistant Vice-Chancellor recommended to Council that they "strengthen the hand of the Administration in negotiations for the use of a suitable room".

The issue of the University intervening in the autonomy of the Union was not really debated at that meeting. It seemed fairly well accepted that if the only room available was in the Union, then so be it. Women On Campus were at pains not to be seen to be attempting to score political points against the Union. We believe the best place for a room is in the Union, but can understand it is a political principle and the best way to secure a room in the Union is politically, through the electoral process. However, the principle of a Women's Room is seen to be in the final analysis, more important than the principle of autonomy of student affairs. If a woman was raped because the Women's Room is in a badly lit, sparsely populated, distant area of the campus, or it is so far away you get lost trying to find it or you are too scared to go there at night, then the room should be in the Union if no other suitable location can be found.

Hopefully however, intervention in the Union building will not be necessary. Council has given a clear direction to the Vice-Chancellor to secure a women's room on the campus within given criteria, by the next Council meeting in April.

Out there somewhere in or near the Union, is a room that will soon be women's space - a rare but necessary place for women, whose upbringing and experiences are not only totally different from men's, but are so little recognized and valued by our society that a woman's room is but one step in the direction of equality.

men's group meeting, 8.30 pm Monday 28th March, Students' Association. We are interested in forming a campus men's group, and work on challenging ourselves and to work achieving positive personal change.



# The Beer Swillers'

Steven Lay, Simone Morrison and Loretta De Stefani. Late, at L Block Landing's floor party.



## JOHN'S O-WEEK 1988

O Week ' started early for our returners this year with a Bar Night on the Saturday and the introduction of our first Calcutta where the first years were sold off like animals and during the week ended up acting like animals, ie - pigs, etc.

The Sunday drinks in the afternoon set a nice precedent for formal dinner. This set the tone for the grammy award winning corridor parties which start as a mellow meeting of your neighbours but then roll into one of the courtyards. Rock 'n' roll and cheap drinks were perfect ingredients to put the first years in a state of shock with expectations of Johns life and to let the returners know that some things never change.

The next day we combined our activities with our favourite College Ursies, with volleyball and softball keeping the more active busy and a deadly punch keeping the lazy even lazier. This built things up well for the inaugural Johns-Ursies Leiau (the Hawaiian word for party). Never before have so many loud t-shirts been seen in the one area, making the back of Johns look like the Botanical Gardens. "Room 101", the band, had a tremendous debut with the look-alikes going just a little bit crazy.

Jamison Water Slides kept us busy on Tuesday and Dolly's wonderful choice of Chateau Chunder ( of his wine ) and cheese proved ever so popular that night.

Wednesday morning started with the Interhall Champagne, Champagne and more Champagne Breakfast. Although the chickens stopped work, the morning was wild with surprisingly, only one person being hit by a car. A crazy BBQ out the back was all that was needed for the Blues Bro's night that evening. Many took advantage of the 1/2 priced "Orange Zukins" (a drink) for the first two hours but by the time the band started they started to sound more like "orranships" to our barpeople. The 11 piece Blues Band were electrifying, pumping out the best dance numbers this side of Daley Road.

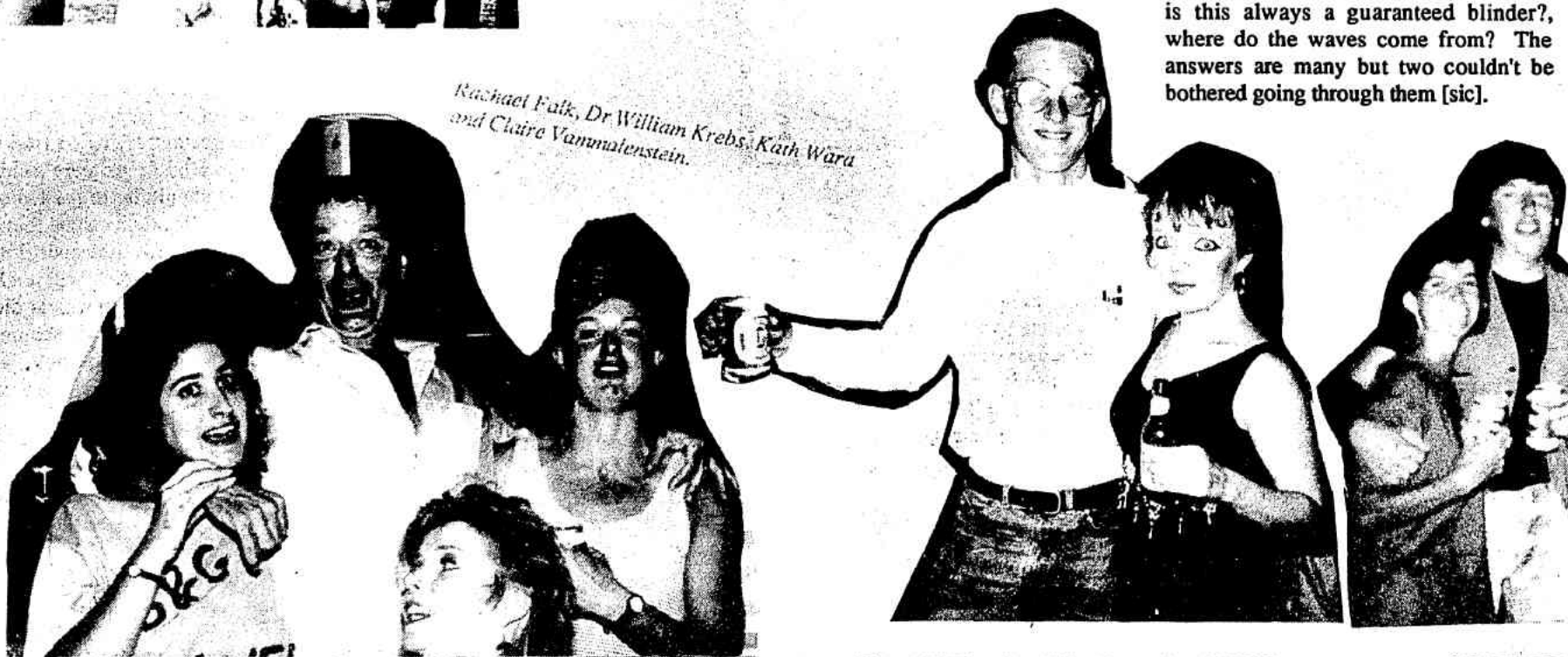
Thursday was Interhall Day at Johns first years did us proud by winning open Team, after a little protest by our sister College, took out the open boat race. So a very successful day, winning the Daily Double and making the residents proud that night was the biggest night since the night before the Interhall Bar Crawl; why is this always a guaranteed blinder?, where do the waves come from? The answers are many but two couldn't be bothered going through them [sic].



Left to right: Sam Mullinson, Lars Ford, Peter Smith, Murray Love, at Springbrook



Rachael Falk, Dr William Krebs, Kath Wura and Claire Vanmatenstein.





# Ball

## BURGMANN



Murray Hughes gunges Tyler Burke at the Tutor Gunging. A.J. Carruthers refused to comment.

Well O-Week at Burgmann in '88 was great. It saw a record number of first years arrive at Burgmann, and GEE were they lucky. We sorted out a few with the introductory champagne and punch. After they'd sobered up a bit the bush dance got underway (YEE HA!) and the night really picked up when Slim Dusty and Dolly Parton arrived on the scene. After an intensive effort of sleezing by a certain resi on Dolly, he was lost for the rest of the week in a mountain of flesh.

Monday saw the appearance of Yogi Bear at the Teddy Bears' Breckie, and he proved once and for all bears do have 'spits' in the woods. But what everybody was waiting for was the resurrection of Caesar;

yes it was TOGA, TOGA, TOGA, the all-nighter. It was so big Johns were too scared to come over.

Other events during the week included everything from waterslides to essay writing competitions (on the mating cycle of the African swallow) to jelly wrestling to catching Goldenstaf all the way from India.

The week flew by and we landed in a drunken stupor at the Great Gatsby Garden Party, and not stretching the bullshit too far, the stars from the movie Robert Redford and Mia Farrow turned up and sleezed on to some first years.

Signed: The working half of the Burgmann O-Week Sub-Committee



Burgmann residents at the Great Gatsby Garden Party.

Friday was meant to be a rest day but you tell that to the ACT Leagues Club. Their happy hour was more than happy for a few of our residents who got a bit carried away with the cheap prices, literally, I mean half-a-dozen were carried right out by the owners. Well done guys. The rest of the night was spent at the ICI or in hospital.

On Saturday the scum vs scholar soccer match ended up in a game of "Hill the dill with the pill" but all in good fun.

Our final O-Week function was that night with the sixties party (how original!). The band played everything from Elvis to Frank Sinatra and proved a bit of a hit and the dress people wore, well, I think by the looks of things some mistook it for a bad taste party [sic].

Some kept up O-Week with the Black Opal the next day but I think many slowed down for the day. Well O-Week for 1988 is over and it's into the study, people. But then again if there's a party on somewhere you can be assured that there'll be no lack of John's people there partying on!



O-Week sub-committee members. Left to right: John de Marnick, Kate Roffey, Gary, Leckie

### 'HELL-WEEK' CHAIRPERSON'S REPORT

To say that the 1988 Burgmann College O-week sub-committee organised the 'hugest, gigantuate conglomeration of fun-filled activities ever designed to throw Burgpeople into a whirling vortex that is out of this world' is an understatement. Burgmann in '88 saw what was rumoured to be the greatest o-week ever organised, and the 98 first years who were lucky enough to be chosen to attend this college certainly entered into all aspects of college life with an energy burst that surprised even the ACT Electricity Commission.

We were, however, ready for this first year onslaught and it was with open arms that we welcomed new residents and old to Burgmann College, a 'fountain of knowledge, where all come to drink'. Things were running smoothly from the organisational side of things until Monday night, when a steam-roller made a grand entrance into the Burgmann car-park. Students residing in B & G and Bruce Hall would of course be quite familiar with the night 'the roller ran amok'.

Things began to calm down again after this incident with only minor catastrophes taking place, such as losing your shoe during a spate of 'bush jumping' (for further details on 'Bush Jumping' please see K. McKenzie; and anyone who may have found a size 7 brown court shoe in the Chifley library bushes, can you please return it to Burgmann), losing your memory, or even losing your college for three days, and not remembering where you'd been.

Then there were the more exciting things that really helped make O-week great, such as an exciting 7-hour tour of ANU, a trip with 90 first years to Coles to buy 4 tins of condensed milk, and of course the greatest of great events, getting into the 'Crush Club' for free on Geriatrics night.

On the whole, Burgmann College O-week was 'great in '99' and thanks go to Johns residents who helped so much in keeping up Bar Profits.

Kate Roffey

Note: to any tutor and/or lecturer finding students missing from classes. Lack of attendance is due to a widespread malaise common in halls and colleges at the start of the academic year known as alcoholic poisoning. Doctors assure us that there is no need for alarm at the green skin colour of those inflicted with this illness and that these people should regain conscious control of their bodies in the near future.



### CANDID O-WEEK SHOTS FROM THE HOUSE OF CORIN

#### HAVE BEEN CENSORED

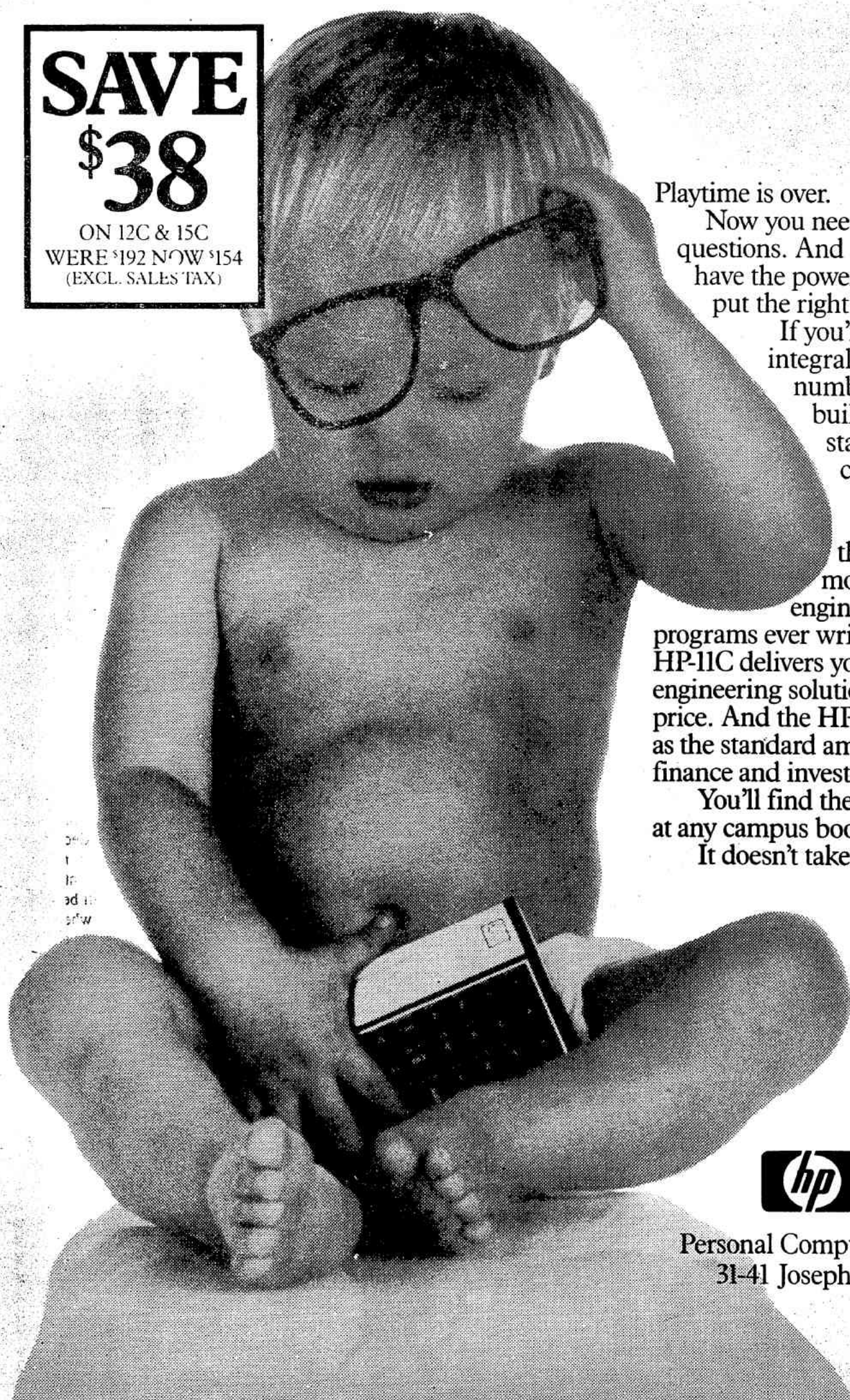
More exciting introductions than "Perfect Match"; more entertaining than an episode of "Neighbours"; more romance than a Mills & Boon - Is it the Bicentennial? Is it Bruce Hall commencement dinner? NO! It'S CORIN O-WEEK!!!



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# UNION FORUM

SPECIAL GENERAL  
MEETING OF THE UNION  
6PM  
MONDAY MARCH 28  
REFECTORY

## LEGAL DOUBT OVER UNION BOARD MEMBERS

A special general meeting for all members of the Union has been called for 6pm, Monday 28 March, in the Refectory. Below is a copy of the letter sent to Tony Senti, Secretary of the Union, calling for a special general meeting:

"Dear Mr Senti,

In accordance with Section 23 of the Union Constitution, we request that you convene a special general meeting of the Union on Monday 28th March 1988 or Tuesday 29th March 1988, to deal with the membership of Diana Anderssen, Bernadine Long and Bob Wheeldon on the Union Board of management.

The motion before the meeting is:

That the members of the ANU Union believe the actions of the Union Board of Management concerning the membership on the Board of Diana Anderssen, Bernadine Long and Bob Wheeldon, are illegal on the grounds that:

(a) Anderssen, Long and Wheeldon are no longer students at the ANU and therefore they cease to be members of the Union and their positions on the Board have automatically become vacant under S.16(1)(f) of the Union Constitution; and

(b) under S 5(1)(h) of the Union Constitution, Anderssen, Long and Wheeldon cannot become extraordinary members of the Union because at the time the Union Board resolved to make Anderssen, Long and Wheeldon extraordinary members, the three were still students.

Therefore the members of the ANU Union call upon the board to immediately appoint a Returning Officer to conduct a by-election under S16(3)(c) of the Union Constitution to fill the vacancies created on the Board by Bob Wheeldon, Dianna Anderssen and Bernadine Long no longer being members of the Union."

This letter was accompanied by 25 signatures, which is the requirement for calling a special general meeting under Section 23 of the Union Constitution.

Basically the meeting has been called because three members of the Union Board of Management are no longer students at the ANU. This raises a major constitutional question as to whether the three can be made members of the Union under the extraordinary admissions rules.

Zines, Constitutional lecturer at ANU, was of the opinion that the Board's actions are illegal. More detailed legal opinions are being sought at the moment.

As well as legal considerations of this situation, there are the moral and political questions of whether non-students should be allowed to remain on the Board when they were elected as students' representatives.

The Union is a student building. The aims of the Union are to provide services



The relevant section reads:

S5(1) The following persons are eligible for admission as ordinary members of the Union...

(e) students of the University ...

(h) such other persons as the Board approves (see "Ordinary Membership (Extraordinary Admission) Rules").

The Union Board, at its last meeting, attempted to use S 5(1)(h) to allow Anderssen, Long and Wheeldon to stay on the Board because "they have an interest in the Union" (don't we all!).

On a preliminary reading of the Union Constitution and related rules, Professor

for its members and although we are becoming accustomed to the low priority the Board gives to its student members, some things go too far. It is simply not legitimate to allow non-students, at least one of whom does not even reside in Canberra, to remain on the Board.

The BMT/Liberals are again ignoring the democratic process which students have developed for their own building and that democratic process demands that a by-election be held as soon as possible.

Whatever your opinion is, be at the special general meeting to hear the debate and take an active stand.

CONTRIBUTORS NAME WITHHELD UPON REQUEST

Contributor's name withheld upon request

the drug guide continues ...

### Caffeine

Status : Legal.

Nature : A stimulant alkaloid drunk in coffee, tea, cocoa or soft drinks; eaten in chocolate.

Effects : Stimulates the central nervous system on all levels. Gives a slight lift, counteracting drowsiness and improving the ability to think clearly and do physical tasks without fatigue. Stomach acidity is raised and urine production increases. 400 mg causes irritability, nervousness and headaches. 800 mg. caused hallucinations (ringing in the ears and light flashes). Caffeine content per



standard cup in milligrams: 'real' coffee 80-120; instant coffee 70-100; tea 30-60; cocoa 30-50; cola 20. A 100 gm bar of chocolate contains 12-18 mg.

Dangers : Even moderate doses result in prolonged gastric secretion and so help cause ulcers. Larger quantities contribute to the risk of heart disease and bladder or kidney cancer.

Addictiveness : Withdrawal syndrome becomes especially noticeable at a level of about 370 mg a day, when stopping causes drowsiness and headaches. But mild tiredness and irritability can result from missing a habitual morning cup of coffee. Lethal dose is 10 mg - but unlikely to apply, as it would mean drinking 100 cups of coffee in a short time.

## Who's Union?!

Students of politics will be aware that political rhetoric and political actuality often have a large gap between them. Some interesting examples of this phenomenon can be observed at the ANU Union at the moment.

One of the cliches within Union management is the need to keep out the riffraff and attract a better class of customer. I agree with the importance of excluding aggressive and troublesome customers although I sometimes think that the projected ideal customer is pretty thin on the ground among the student body, i.e. the well-dressed polite kid with heaps of money.

Anyway, given this intention of making the union bar more genteel, it was interesting to see how the Liberal (BMT) union board set about achieving this aim during Orientation Week - they organised beer drinking races in the bar, of course, everyone had a good time, chundering over the balcony, damaging the furniture, being aggressive and making a lot of noise, that is everyone had a good time except those people who wanted a quiet, relaxing drink in peaceful surroundings. The bar staff had a lot of complaints from these people, some suggesting that if the bar was going to be like that they would rather not come. Of course the board have every right to encourage the yobbo clientele if they wish but it makes no sense to also pretend that they wish to attract quiet, well-behaved customers.

Another even stronger BMT philosophy is the need to allow managers to manage; what this means is reducing the input that students have in decision-making so that issues such as pricing, type and variety of service, employment, etc. are decided by management rather than students, but if you are feeling that as a student you are a bit left out of things you will be happy to know that there is one area where student reps on the union board have actually increased their powers. At an SA meeting last year a major BMT personality had a minor altercation with a left leaning non member. None of the people who traditionally make decisions about banning people from the building - the bar and security staff and the executive officer - believed that any individual involved in the fracas should be barred. This wasn't good enough for the BMT who immediately called an executive committee meeting and had the left leaning non member barred indefinitely. This is the only known instance where a person has been barred without any recommendation to do so from the relevant union staff and represents a politicisation of the admission procedures.

The lesson from all this is that if you want to know what's really going on in the union board you need to do more than just read the BMT propaganda although a lot of that is alarming enough in its own right.

Malcolm Jackson



# Aboriginal Art RIPOFF

Foreword by Gary Lee  
Aboriginal Students' Association

The exploitation of Aboriginal art has been going on for quite some time, particularly within the past five to ten years in Australia. One does not have to look far to see the gross evidence of this. Major Aboriginal artists are finding their paintings reproduced on such European artefacts as tea-towels and T-shirts. At Sydney's Paddys and Paddington markets and in Chinatown (not to mention throughout the city), many racks of such T-shirts may be found for sale. These T-shirts are churned out by a Queensland company whose name may be clearly seen on the labels. The T-shirt paintings, by prominent Aboriginal artists from Arnhem Land and Central Australia, are executed in the trendy new 'puff' paint which gives a textured finish. From Darwin to Civic, these paintings are now widely "available" upon these T-shirts.

Recently, a salesperson from the aforementioned Queensland company tried to interest the Australian National Gallery in purchasing a pile of these T-shirts for its shop. Fortunately the Gallery declined, due to reasons clearly outlined in the following article.

The point is that these T-shirts are yet more blatant evidence of whites "cashing in" on 1988, the good old Bicentenary year. (Space prevents me outlining here other evidence of cashing in as may be found in "Aboriginal" jewellery, fabric designs, pseudo-boomerangs, postcards, posters and so on.)

Eleven of these T-shirts were seen around campus over the past two weeks by owners displaying only their ignorance. The wearing of such T-shirts can be seen as an inept attempt at being "fashionable", and it certainly isn't helping anyone except the 'ripoff' Queensland manufacturer. Do yourselves a favour and neither buy nor wear these T-shirts, and help stop the insidious exploitation of Aboriginal art.



- Neville Namarnyilk's original design used without permission.

## RAG TRADE ART HEIST

As the Bicentenary approaches, many non-Aboriginal people are looking to new ways they can steal from Aboriginal people. Not satisfied with a two hundred year history of theft of land, they now choose to steal Aboriginal culture for personal profit.

Offices of the Northern and Central Land Councils, as well as members of the Association of Northern and Central Australian Aboriginal Artists (ANCAAA), are currently investigating a score of cases where the work of Aboriginal visual artists has been stolen. Their work has been reproduced on anything from T-shirts to beach towels to restaurant menus.

In a strongly worded motion, the combined executives of the Central, Northern and Tiwi Land Councils and Pitjantjatjara Council at their recent meeting condemned this attack on Aboriginal artists. The executives called on the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, Gerry Hand "to take immediate steps to institute strong legal action within current laws against offenders". They also called on the Minister to undertake an urgent review into strengthening copyright provisions to protect all aspects of Aboriginal culture.

### NO PERMISSION

In all cases investigated, the artists' work has been used without crediting the artist; without permission of the artist; and without any payments or compensation to the artist. In most cases, it is suspected that the stolen designs are stolen from books and catalogues: the thieves do not even buy the original works of art. In some cases, the work of deceased artists appear to have been used.

In most cases, the artists live and work in remote areas of northern and central Australia. While they are recognised as being among Australia's leading artists, they have little contact with the market, and therefore little chance to monitor what happens to their work after it is sold.

At this stage, it seems that bark painters have been most heavily hit particularly by a group of T-shirt printers based in Queensland (named *Whitsunday Designs* and *The Aborigines*), though there is evidence that Western Desert painters are next in line.

One painter, Johnny Bulun-Bulun of Gamedji outstation near Maningrida discovered only recently that important painting(s) of his had been stolen when he saw his work on a T-shirt.



George Garrwun discovers his designs on sale in Casuarina Square's "Gone Troppo" T-Shirt shop (Darwin)

### DISRESPECT

According to Bulun Bulun, aspects of the design are used for initiation and funeral ceremonies. It is not something to be used in such disrespectful ways as a design on a T-shirt.

Bulun Bulun is not the only victim of this cultural theft. Renowned artist George Garrwun has had at least two of his paintings stolen to be displayed on T-shirts. According to Garrwun he, also, was never consulted about the use of his work:

"When we make our paintings, it is a lot of hard work. Sometimes we get paid proper money for our paintings, some balandas (white people) understand. This mob who steal our culture don't respect Aboriginal people, they rubbish our culture and law when they do this thing."

Neville Namarnyilk of Gunbalanya has had a similar experience. Late last year he spent a three month period training as a screenprinter in Sydney. One of the works on paper he created turned up some months later in Sydney shops on fabrics as sarongs and women's shorts. Not only were the fabric versions direct copies, the printing quality was far inferior to Namarnyilk's.

When the Northern Land Council contacted the fabric manufacturer, *OM Fabrics*, the proprietor claimed that he had created the design himself. He made no mention of the contribution to design that Namarnyilk made to creating the original print.

### URGENT ACTION

Minister Gerry Hand has undertaken to take up the matter of copyright protection as a matter of urgency with the Minister responsible for this aspect of non-Aboriginal law. However, the issue of copyright protection has been a long running sore between Aboriginal artists and non-Aboriginal entrepreneurs.

### INCREASING

Director of the Northern Land Council, John Ah Kit, says that these copyright thefts cannot be regarded as aberrations. In a paper he presented recently to a Foreign Affairs Workshop on promoting Aboriginal culture he pointed out that the rip offs "are symptomatic of a continuing malaise whereby Aboriginal cultures are being expropriated to serve non-Aboriginal interests. As both the Bicentenary and the tourist industries step up these activities to capture overseas dollars these pressures are increasing."

While some non-Aboriginal Australians have learnt to recognise the importance of Aboriginal culture, others refuse to. There are an increasingly large number of people who regard Aboriginal cultures as being little more than market commodities, natural resources there for the taking, and increasingly lucrative ones at that.

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# AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION

AND ITS

# EFFECTS

The Third World is largely dependent on agriculture for its development and as a basis for international trade. Unfortunately in international forums such as the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), more emphasis is placed on reducing protection on manufactured goods and services.

Agricultural protection penalizes less developed countries (LDC's) because developed nations export manufactures and services to LDC's and the LDC's are not able to export their agricultural goods to the European and American markets. This is because many LDC's rely on cash crops which are heavily protected in the West. Agricultural protection also imposes costs on the Western nations too.

A number of interesting comparisons can be drawn about agricultural production between the United States, Japan and India (now a major food exporter). Farm output per worker in the US is nine times greater than in Japan and 43 times greater than in India. In developed countries agriculture is capital intensive. Machinery usage in terms of horsepower per worker in the US is 42 times greater than in Japan and an incredible 5961 times greater than in India!

Agricultural protection safeguards developed countries' land and capital values at the expense of the general population in terms of higher food prices. For example, the protection of Japan's domestic beef producers has driven the price of very ordinary beef cuts to over \$50 a kilo! This protection hurts exporters to Japan and the Japanese consumer.

There are several reasons why America and the European Economic Community (EEC) have put protectionism into place. Firstly there is the disproportionate political pressure which has been exerted by a small but vocal farming lobby in both regions. In LDCs the influential circles tend to be concentrated around the capital cities in the bureaucracy and amongst the city dwellers. LDC farmers generally are extremely poor and do not have as effective a voice in governments as farmers in the US or the EEC have.

Secondly, balance of payments consideration play an important part in the perceptions of Western governments and protectionism temporarily redresses adverse balance of payments figures. Very few advocates of a permanent solution to the inexorably rising costs of storing the mountains of butter and lakes of milk the EEC produces can be found.

Thirdly, protectionism is a feature of international exchange where one country seeks to assert dominance over another economically to the detriment of free trade.

Trading giants such as Japan and the US have an incredible market advantage over smaller countries and are strong advocates of bilateral rather than multilateral trade agreements. This effectively locks LDCs into certain trade policies.

The primary cost of agriculture protection is higher food prices. This might not be serious for developed countries where food is becoming a smaller and smaller percentage of each family's total expenditure. In LDCs food is a major expense for families.

A second point is that there is a hidden subsidy or welfare payment to large scale factory farmers in developed countries at the expense of other industries in Western countries and the international community.

The third cost is that heavy investment in the rural sector of developed countries produces poor social returns in comparison with investment in manufacturing and services in developed countries. If developed countries were serious about economic aid to LDCs they would invest in LDCs' economies rather than handing them subsidized food.

Many Third World cash crop industries have been developed using borrowed money at commercial interest rates. In many cases the interest repayments let alone the principal cannot be serviced. This is because world interest rates have gone through the roof, the lending countries currencies have appreciated and commodity prices have fallen.

One LDC problem is that although many are self-sufficient in food production these barriers to free trade in agricultural surpluses prevent them from adequately developing the secondary and tertiary sectors of their economies. National development therefore depends heavily on overseas borrowings. Although agricultural protectionism is not the sole cause for the Third World debt problem it is a contributing factor.

The high prices for both crops and land which face the European farmer encourages an intensive large scale monoculture which is over-reliant on chemicals, energy and machinery. This undermines the hedgerow based ecology of one of the world's few areas which has adapted to continuous sustained agriculture.

Land use in LDC's has shifted from subsistence farming to cash crops. It is these cash crops whose prices have plummeted. Developed countries restrict LDC exports either through taxes or quotas and developed country agriculture surpluses either go to waste or are dumped below cost in LDCs at taxpayers' expense. Agriculture in some Third World countries like Kenya has virtually been abandoned because of the availability of heavily subsidized surplus food from the European Economic Community (EEC) in return for bilateral concessions. The type of dumping can seriously dislocate the LDC's economy.

Concentrated, often feudally based land ownership in some parts of the Third World means that land owners have an interest in discouraging the development of the local community beyond what is required to provide cheap manual labour. Also Third World governments often neglect the mundane but essential elements of agriculture for the trappings and status symbols of developed countries. This diversion of national energy away from the many to the elite few is often detrimental to the nation's development.

Developed countries ought to face up to their international responsibilities rather than bow to political pressure from fading sectional interests in their own countries. Nations such as Australia and Canada have long been acutely aware of the need for freer agricultural trade and this should be one of the major points on the agenda in international forums such as GATT and at the United Nations.

Craig Applegate & Craig Lawrence



Burgmann couples taking a romantic stroll by Sullies on a moonlit evening may come upon an unexpected furry neighbour on the banks of the ANU's beloved watercourse.

Frankly, I've never seen one, but more nocturnal readers may have been lucky enough to sight the Water-rat, *Hydromys chrysogaster*, which lives in the dense reeds along the edges of Sullivan's Creek.

*H. chrysogaster* is indigenous to Australia, New Guinea and surrounding islands, the earliest ancestral rodents having arrived on this continent 15-10 million years ago. It occurs in all States but its range does not extend into arid areas, as it is highly specialised for water living. The Water-rat has webbed hind feet, a sleek body covered with dense waterproof fur, and good swimming and diving abilities. Its name (*chrysogaster*) refers to the golden fur of the face, lips, throat, shoulders, flanks and underside. The tail tip is white. Water-rats in other parts of the country vary in colouration, and were originally described as separate species, but now taxonomists consider there is a single species with several colour forms. *H. chrysogaster* is larger than an ordinary rat - fully grown adults can be up to 60cm in length (including the tail) and weigh 1.25kg.

Water-rats live in freshwater creeks and rivers (and drains...), and occasionally on beaches or in estuaries. They dig a burrow in the river bank, which slopes upward from the water and ends in a 'bedroom' with a nest of grass and leaves. This burrowing behaviour has caused damage to natural and human-built structures in the irrigation districts of the Murray and Goulburn Valleys in Victoria.

This rat is mainly nocturnal but, unlike most Australian native rodents, it may be sighted in the early morning and evening. It is quite shy in its behaviour, hiding itself among vegetation on the water's edge or retreating into its burrow when disturbed. Consequently, it's not often sighted unless one goes out to look for it. Budding animal behaviourists should, however, take care not to slip on Sullies' muddy edges in the dark of the night ... you may never be seen again.

*Hydromys chrysogaster* is strictly carnivorous, feasting on fish, aquatic insects, crayfish and mussels and occasionally on birds, rats and lizards. It is believed that the rats collect mussels and leave them in the sun so that the heat opens the shells.

Young are born after a gestation period of 35 days, but only during the the spring and summer; three litters of three or four offspring would normally be born to one female during a year. The young are independent at eight weeks of age but don't breed until they are about one year old. Immature rats may be preyed upon by birds of prey and black snakes.

Water-rats have been protected in Victoria since 1943, and in other States since the seventies. This legislation slowed down the taking of the animals for their attractive furs, which posed a considerable threat to the rat's numbers.

Rae Fry

Thanks to Dr David C. D. Hapold, Zoology Department

## References:

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- Ride W.D.L., 1970: *Native Mammals of Australia*; Melbourne, Oxford University Press: pp.138-140.
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ANU ECONOMICS SOCIETY



# THE CARMEN GLORIA QUINTANA TOUR

Carmen Gloria's story represents one of the cruelest excesses of the fascist Chilean regime. On July 2, 1986 Carmen Gloria and her friend, Rodrigo Rojas, were stopped by representatives of the Chilean military while walking to a demonstration associated with a General Strike. The two were beaten, set alight and horrifically burned. Rodrigo Rojas later died of his injuries. Carmen Gloria has been receiving treatment in Canada. She is a living symbol of the brutality existing in Chile today.

The purpose of Carmen Gloria's visit is to raise awareness of the situation in Chile and to encourage Australian people to join in solidarity with the Chilean people so that Democracy may be restored. Details of how to give support are provided below.

Carmen Quintana gave her account of what happened in an interview with a Chilean magazine, *Hoy*, published in November 1986:

*My sister, Luis, Florencio, Maria Eugenia and I left my house very early because the day before, we had decided we would take part in the street protests. We were walking along to see if there was a demonstration we could join but we didn't see one. Then, by chance, we met with Marcelo and Rodrigo and began to build a barricade. We were carrying the tyres towards General Velasquez street when we were intercepted by a patrol in a truck.*

*We got scared and started to run away...They [the military] had their faces blackened and had their machineguns raised at chest level. They went after Rodrigo first, who was ahead of me, and then they turned the truck around and came after me.*

*They put the two of us together our backs to a wall. They had scarcely looked at Rodrigo's identity documents than they*

The Pablo Neruda Cultural Society and the Rodrigo Rojas Workshop Group would like to invite you to participate in the Campaign for Life and Democracy in Chile Now, which will be launched by an Australian tour of the young Chilean woman, Carmen Gloria Quintana.

*began to hit him. They kicked him. Blood came out of his mouth. They beat him in the testicles, in the chest, in the back. Rodrigo lost consciousness as a result. I gave them my documents and told them I was a student. They became angry and swore at me. They said it was the student's fault that they had to go out in freezing morning temperatures and that they were at war with us. Then they began to hit me. Two civilian agents arrived in a yellow van. They wanted to take a photograph of me with tyres in my hands... I didn't want to do it...but they made me.*

*They made me stand facing at a wall and poured petrol over me from the head downwards. I kept asking them "Why? Why? Why are you pouring petrol over me?" They didn't answer. All of them were laughing. I told them the petrol was going into my mouth and they just shouted insults and obscenities.*

*The person who poured petrol over me was the person giving most of the orders...They were saying to me [sarcastically] "Ah, the poor little thing, petrol's getting in her mouth."*

*Rodrigo was on the ground, unconscious. They poured petrol all over him. One of them... threw an incendiary device between Rodrigo and myself. I was very nervous and didn't see what it was they threw but it broke between us.*

*I began to burn. I was jumping all over the place and trying to put the fire out with my hands but I couldn't. They hit me in the mouth with the butt of a machinegun because I was trying to put the fire out. Rodrigo was burning and I fell unconscious."*

Witnesses to the event, including members of the group of demonstrators and passers-by say that the two were then wrapped in blankets and thrown into a military truck "like smouldering sacks".

Carmen continues her story:

*"We woke up in the countryside. Rodrigo woke me up, shaking me, and told me we should walk to a clinic. We walked down some unpaved roads. We looked like zombies. I could see pieces of flesh falling off my body, and Rodrigo's hair was all burnt, he had no hair."*

Rodrigo was able to give a statement to a civilian judge before he died on 6 July. Carmen, who suffered 60% burns, also gave testimony while she fought for her life in a Chilean specialist hospital, before being flown to Canada for long-term treatment.

Carmen Gloria returned to Chile in June 1987 to give evidence in the investigations concerning the burning of herself and Rodrigo Rojas. The military court investigations however have encountered huge problems. The fascist Pinochet regime has accepted false military reports, and what is more, the officer in charge of the military patrol has been promoted.

Carmen Gloria has travelled between her operations to many countries to explain what happened and to denounce the repression, violence and injustice of the Pinochet regime. She no longer has any fear of speaking out.

*"I would say today the majority of the young people can see what is happening in Chile. The youth is the main strength of the struggle at this moment and they will be the ones who will decide the political future. I was a young girl like any other young Chilean girl going to University... I was striving to make things change."*

For human rights and democracy in Chile, Yours,  
the Carmen Gloria Quintana  
Support Committee  
(edited by Michael Flood)

Carmen Gloria Quintana will be speaking at the ANU;  
- Wednesday 13th, S.A. General Meeting  
- Thursday 14th, Union Forecourt, 12.30

Please give your support.

Support the Carmen Gloria Quintana Tour:

Please tick the relevant box(es):

I would like more information about the Carmen Gloria Quintana Tour.  
I enclose a postal donation of \$..... in support of the Tour \*

Name:.....

Address:.....  
Postcode:..... Phone:.....  
Please send to: Carmen Gloria Quintana Support Committee  
P.O. Box 496  
Belconnen 2616

\* or deposit your donation into Carmen Gloria Quintana Committee  
Commonwealth Bank Account Number 265957, Branch Number 2-919 (Canberra, ACT).



# THE SCREAMING BLUE MESSIAHS BIKINI RED



When this English band, the Screaming Blue Messiahs, played at the Workers Club in November '86, they gave quite a legitimate definition of a head rush.

A rock band can loosen one's inhibitions, but quite often it is little more than the self-induced escapism accentuated by alcohol or other drugs. The Screaming Blue Messiahs sound was big, much bigger than the three musicians that played it, and its presence had the phenomenally swift effect of releasing one's mind from mental control, i.e. total disengagement. This did not mean that I left the concert wandering the streets like a zombie. But for a short time I was not aware of my actions. I simply became part of the music, head on with the Messiahs' frontperson, Bill Carter, a pointy-eared, head-shaven individual, who blustered around the stage in a daze of uncontrolled mania.

## VINCE SORRENTI

What can one say about an artist whose material is often homophobic, sexist and racist, but whose content also challenges many myths about 'commonsense' and 'everyday culture'? I am talking about the comedian Vince Sorrenti (from Punchbowl), who appeared at Joel's Night Spot (in Civic on Friday and Saturday nights, March 3 & 4).

Sorrenti's act included much of his old Comedy Store routines mixed with material relevant to both Canberra and contemporary social issues. His lines about the Tuggeranong Hyperdome ("Why build the world's biggest supermarket in a place where nobody lives?!") were well appreciated by those who wonder about Canberra's overly futuristic urban planning . . . Similarly amusing were his attacks on the Bicentenary and Atomic Testing in the Pacific, but I couldn't help but feel sorry for that French guy plucked from the crowd, who was made the subject of those jokes!

The songs that provided this strange stimulus at the Workers Club concert derived from the Messiahs' first full length album *Gunshy*, which opens a melting pot full of the dark perversities of human aggression in Western society. The follow up, *Bikini Red* doesn't have the initial psychological drawing power of *Gunshy*, but it doesn't need to. In fact, instead of being "gunshy", they throw plenty of barbs themselves, and this time they narrow their sights on the land of Uncle Sam, and hit their strategic points pretty accurately. Offbeat humour becomes the major missile and it's on a slow release mode which becomes more potent with every listen.

'I can speak American' romps through the absurd childish morality determined by the media from Superman to Tom and Jerry. 'Waltz' whirls away into the melancholic waste of an older generation, while the single 'I wanna be a flintstone' deserves a Hanna Barbara special all of its own.

*Bikini Red* still contains songs which have the power to suck in your concentration span without warning, but most importantly, it's an album that has enough confidence and competence not to rely on such a device. Mind you, *Bikini Red* does have its flaws. But it's a measuring stick of a band which has made the effort to produce its own intuitive and individual power, and have the vision necessary to move beyond neutrality and use its power to give us cues to the truth in the world we live in. Cues that we need to progress with. These bands are unfortunately all too rare.

Paul Gorman.

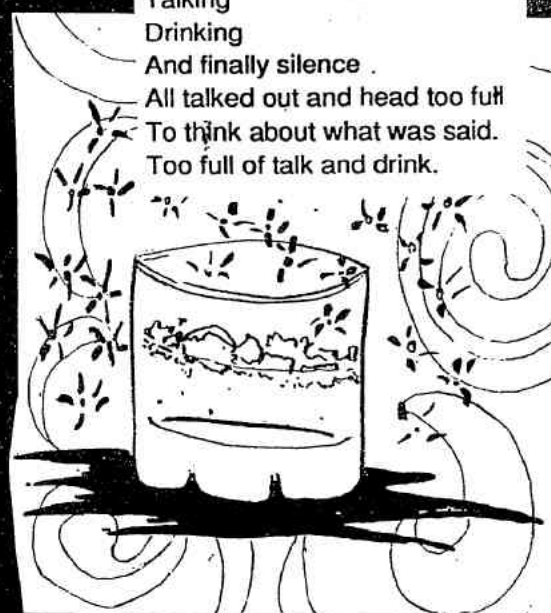
Seriously, what do comedians actually *do* when they tell a joke? (Apart from make people laugh, if the jokes is funny!) To me, jokes can be, and often are, a powerful means by which 'group opinion' or 'public opinion' is shaped. Sorrenti and others *set the agenda*, that is, they have the stage (sorry!) and they can choose what is funny and who should be made fun of. A case in point was his joke about the Bicentenary: "Masturbation of a Nation; give us a hand". The association between the Bicentenary and Masturbation becomes (by Sorrenti's choice) a simple one - people will think that by celebrating in 1988 they will be committing another social taboo - and be seen to be masturbating in 1988?!?

Analysis aside, Sorrenti's act is clever and resourceful. His use of gesture, shouting, occasional swearing, song and facial expressions make him easy to look at, and fun to watch. In an interesting balancing act, humour and satire wins over the worn-out cliches of sexism and stereotyping. A great show!

Tony Whiting

### Bar

Fingers curling around  
Wet gin glass  
Clinging to the outside  
like pink molluscs  
Loops and whorls  
make pathways on the glass  
The convolutions of the brain  
reflected  
In the drinking  
In the talking  
Drinking  
Talking  
Drinking  
Talking  
Drinking  
And finally silence .  
All talked out and head too full  
To think about what was said.  
Too full of talk and drink.



### A Little White Lullaby

Our land - a woolly bunny rug!  
Two centuries of infancy  
And bed-time stories, of a country  
Unblemished by blood and scars.  
We snooze peacefully beneath the covers  
Ignorant of black cremated ashes  
Swept under the lush carpets of suburbia  
Brick veneer foundations  
Crumbling into savage pock marks that were once yam fields  
Dark faces at the windows -  
Our snow-white dreaming over,  
We wake up  
Wide-eyed and guilty.



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# THE BOY AND THE DAM

## AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS STUDENTS: FINDING COMMON GROUND

Once upon a time there lived a boy in a village. The village lay beneath a big dam. The boy walked past the dam every day on his way to school. One morning, as he walked to school, he noticed that water was trickling down from a small hole in the wall of the dam. That afternoon, on his way home, he found, to his horror, that the hole had grown bigger. More water was now seeping through.

He quickly rushed over and tried to seal the hole with his hands. He shouted and shouted for help. After a while, the villagers came to find out what was wrong. He said that he needed help in blocking the hole. The villagers laughed. They said to the young boy, "How could a small hole be of any danger to the village?" They left the boy alone.

As time passed, the hole became bigger. The boy tried his best to stop the gushing water. But he was getting very exhausted. No help came. That night, water burst through the wall of the dam and the village was swept away.

### Our Failure will be Your Failure

My Mum told me that story when I was a kid. It was a tragic tale. I often wished that there was a happier ending. What happened to the young boy? Was he drowned in the deluge, along with the villagers? Or maybe he managed to climb up to safety and watched hopelessly as his village disappeared into the sea of water.

Two years ago, I had this to say about the campaign against overseas student fees:

Fees for overseas students are not just an issue for overseas students. It is an education issue. If we can't win the overseas student fees campaign, if students can't sway the decisions of the Government, then Australian students could be looking at paying fees themselves in the next few years. The same mentality that justifies making overseas students pay for their education, could be turned on Australian students; and universities could become citadels for the wealthy and the privileged. Our campaign is your campaign. Our failure will be your failure.<sup>1</sup>

For years, since fees were reintroduced in 1979, overseas students have been fighting a lonely battle. It was a hard campaign; a campaign which was dotted occasionally with successes but mainly fraught with bitter defeats. Bitter, not because overseas students didn't try hard enough, but because support wasn't forthcoming from their colleagues - Australian students. In those days, everyone said that tuition fees would never be reintroduced. It would be political

suicide for whichever government that tried. The Government, conscious of this fact, called the tuition fees for overseas students a visa charge. At \$1500 a year, it was the highest charge of its kind in the world.

### Thin End of the Wedge

Overseas students were the first to realize that the visa charge was the thin end of the wedge. Soon it would pave the way for the eventual reintroduction of tuition fees across the board and the introduction of "full-cost" fees.<sup>2</sup> No one paid any attention. The 'thin end of the wedge' theory was further confirmed when visa charges went from the initial \$1500 to \$6000 in eight years, a mammoth increase of 400%. This affected not only all new students but those already in Australia who were not forewarned about such increases. This heralded the push towards full-cost fees and the marketing of education. The rest was history. Six years after overseas students first paid for the privilege of their education, Australians were made to pay for the same privilege.

Faced with such dramatic escalation of fees, overseas students found it hard to cope. Many dropped out. Some had to go home with their courses unfinished. Others were forcibly deported for their inability to pay up. To the Immigration Department, as an officer had put it, "No money, no study - it's as simple as that".<sup>3</sup> Such arrogance and insensitivity is now being dished out to Australian students who can't afford their fees. It's quite a joke really, that the \$263 fee is called an administration charge. It sounds like history is repeating itself. Overseas students were fucked by the so-called 'visa charges' and Australian students are now next in line.

### Education for Sale

Privatisation has become very popular these days. It used to be an obscene word. Not anymore. In the past two years the Government has tried hard to sell its marketing of education strategy. It was envisaged that lots of money could be made from selling education to the resource stricken Third World. What was anticipated was the certainty of millions of dollars flowing into Australia from overseas, especially from the Third World. The human cost on overseas students and the Third World from fees was swept aside, as Australians greedily pursued some fast bucks. Policy makers imagined that there must be teeming thousands of overseas students who were more than willing to pay \$15000 a year for an Australian degree.

It's ludicrous to think that there would be many overseas students from the Third World rich enough to pay such an enormous amount. For sure, there will be a few but not in thousands, as forecast by those in Canberra. In addition, there have been many seedy deals being offered as unscrupulous institutions prey on ill-informed students from overseas. There were a number of cases where overseas students, on arrival in Australia, found that the services and facilities promised by these institutions were not as glossy as their advertisements. The Network of Overseas Student Collectives in Australia (NOCSA) is planning to do research on this debacle. So far, inquiries suggest a frantic coverup by the people involved.

### Global Apartheid

We all know too well that there is much inequality in our world. We are living under a condition akin to apartheid. Apartheid in South Africa provided the justification for 20% of the population to control over 80% of its resources. The same can be said about the apartness of our world. 20% of the world's population, who live in the overdeveloped world, control over 80% of world resources. In fact, 30% of humanity has only 3% of world resources to live on. It's not just the unequal distribution of resources which we have to deal with, but also the callous consumption of resources by the people in the overdeveloped world. We talk often about controlling the population explosion in the Third World. Blaming the victims is one thing, but in reality it is quite another.

It's time that such gross inequalities be eliminated. Australia has a role to play. Its wealth is built on the plunder of this continent, the rape of the Aborigines, the exploitation of the Pacific Basin and the accumulation of trade surpluses in its dealings with the Third World. Every human being, regardless of gender, ethnicity, class and nationality, has the right of access to the resources needed for the development and the advancement of humankind. And everyone must be prepared to share these resources, which are; in every sense, the property of humanity as a whole. One of these resources is education.

### Blaming the Victims

It's easy for us to blame the victims for all our problems. At times, during the anti-fees campaign, I came across statements like 20,000 overseas students are taking places from 20,000 Australians. What concerned me was the fact that these were made, not just by racists, but by well-meaning

parents. A few decades ago there were people calling for women to remain at home on the basis that they were taking away jobs from well-deserving men. Such a statement was easy to make, for it confirmed the prejudice which we all shared, which was sexism. In the case of overseas students, it was racism. Overseas students were said to be displacing white Australians. No one bothered to look at the wider problem. It was unemployment which displaced those in need of jobs. Similarly it was the lack of education funding which displaced students. It was our lack of commitment and our misplaced priorities which relegated education to a commodity which goes to the highest bidder, rather than one which should be freely available and accessible to all. Of course, there were those who wanted to stop Asian immigration for the 'fear' of racial antagonism and violence. We do not need fewer Asians or blacks in Australia. What we do need, however, is fewer racists.

Overseas students were in the frontline in our battle against tuition fees. They are still trying hard to hold their ground. Today, Australian students are finding themselves increasingly moved to the frontline. But in their fight against the administration charge, overseas student fees are virtually ignored. Yet again, overseas students find themselves being dumped into the tomorrow's basket. It's tempting for me to say, I told you so. But, what's the use. Still, I wish that the villagers would have listened to the young boy.

Steven Gan

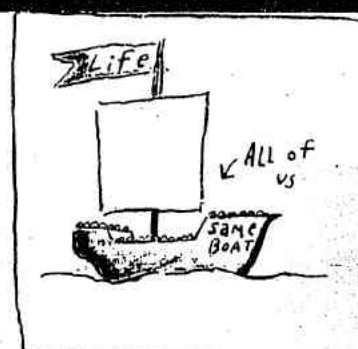
### 1) Overseas Students Vs The Students' Union

Tharunka, University of New South Wales, October 28, 1985.

2) The rate of 'full-cost' fee is fixed quite arbitrarily. It was said to be derived from the amount invested into a particular course, divided by the number of students taking the course. 'Full-cost' fees could range from anything between \$10000 and \$15000, depending on the course and the university. 'Full-cost' fees were first introduced in 1985 for overseas students who were outside the annual quota of overseas students allowed into Australia each year. There is no limit to the number of 'full-cost' students, as long as they can pay. The Government is progressively moving towards the eventual introduction of 'full-cost' fees for all overseas students. This year students covered by the annual quota pay \$6250 a year. But, as fees continue to rise, all fees will be of 'full-cost' proportion in the next few years.

### 3) Deportation Threatened.

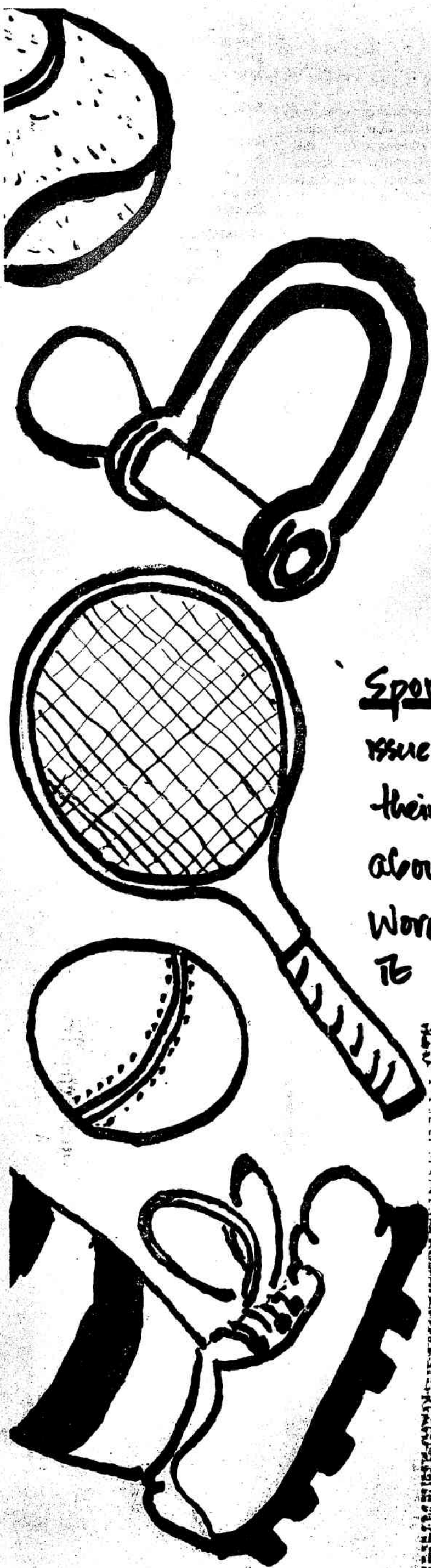
The Australian, February 12, 1985.





**WORONT 29**





PALM SUNDAY PEACE RALLY  
2 pm 27 MARCH  
REGATTA POINT

'Sports Update' has not appeared in this issue because the Sports Clubs haven't got their act together! Please give us news about your activities. Call in to the Woroni Office in the S.A. or leave it in the Woroni pigeonhole

#### Noticeboard (cont.)

SIMONE,  
THANK YOU AGAIN  
FOR ALL YOUR  
HELP  
Eds.

#### SOCIALIST ACTION

Socialist Action has a bookstall on campus every Thursday lunchtime.

We meet every Thursday at 6pm in the Blair Room of the Canberra Workers Club (just across the road between Civic and the ANU).

Coming meetings will be discussing -  
March 17 Women's liberation and socialism  
March 24 Another capitalist 'solution'  
March 31 The politics of disarmament

Everyone is welcome



# NOTICEBOARD



## FREE Meditation Class Covering:

- \* Breathing techniques
- \* Creative visualisation
- \* Music for meditation
- \* Mantra

12.30 pm Every Monday

at Conference Room  
Counselling Centre  
Enquiries Ph: 571185



## THEATRE SPORTS CLUB

### WORKSHOP

6pm Tuesday  
29th of March

in the Zang Tumb Tumb (Rehearsal)  
Room

A.N.U. Arts Centre.

Anyone, students or staff, with any  
interest in theatre sports is  
most welcome.

## ELECTIONS

At 5pm on Tuesday nomination for various  
Students' Association positions closed. Some  
of these positions were not contested, or the  
number of nominations equalled the number of  
positions available. They were:

Education committee:	A Eynon M Todd A. Evans I. Fitzgerald K. Ord
Chair of Education committee	J. Egerton
Welfare committee:	C. Hayes M. Blinksell N. Phillips C. Flanagan
Chair of Welfare committee	V Courto
Chair of Clubs and Societies	H Jenkins
Canberra Programme for Peace	S. Christie
Arts Faculty Rep	L Woodgate
Science Faculty Rep	C. Rae Fry
Asian Studies Rep	S. Millar
Economics/Commerce Rep	B Underwood

At The S.A. General Meeting on  
Wednesday 16 March elections were held  
for the remaining positions and the  
results were as follows:

Clubs & Societies Committee:  
P. Edwards  
D. Harrison  
R. Wallace  
Finance Committee: J. Hempton  
Law Rep: K. Lawrence  
Anti-Racist Delegate: K. Wong.

## INCREASED PENALTIES FOR PARKING INFRINGEMENTS

### ANU CIRCULAR PARKING & TRAFFIC STATUTE

At its meeting on 11 December 1987 Council  
approved the following penalties for parking  
infringements under Section 17(6) of the  
Australian National University's Parking &  
Traffic Statute:

#### Infringement:

Alongside red kerb; In loading zone (not  
loading or unloading); In loading zone  
(overtime); Not in marked bay; Across road  
marking; Not close and parallel to left hand  
side - Prescribed penalty: \$35

Exceeding time limit; In permit parking area  
(no permit); Elsewhere than on  
carriageway/parking area; Contrary to no  
parking sign - Prescribed penalty: \$25

On a bus stop; Contrary to no stopping sign;  
So as to obstruct, cause danger/inconvenience -  
Prescribed penalty: \$35 (no increase)

These penalties will be imposed for  
infringements on and after Monday 28 March  
1988.

(Sgd.) D. Hardman  
Acting Head  
Building & Grounds Division.

## MacIntroduction Course

Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free Free

The ANU Students' Association in  
conjunction with the Faculties Computer  
Unit is running courses introducing  
students in the Faculties to the Mac Lab in  
Chifley Library. Topics covered include:

- **MacFamiliarity:** the basic concepts  
involved in using a Macintosh;
- **MacWriting:** producing essays, lab  
reports, theses and party invitations that  
look wonderful;
- **MacPrinting:** using the LaserWriter  
and Imagewriter II printers; and
- **MacHelp:** Macintosh problem solving  
and help finding.

We're planning a 2.5 hour course on the  
30th March (Wednesday) in the Chifley  
Library Mac Lab from 6.30 pm to 9 pm.  
The course is free and space is limited to  
20 students, so reserve your place now by  
ringing Sean on ext. 3859 (or 493859 from  
outside the University).

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c/- ANU Students' Association  
ph. 487127.



106/ 375 11003  
**users. they're**



Two clean-cut American drug-takers. John F. Kennedy smoked cannabis while he was still President in 1962, while Cary Grant admitted using LSD. Kennedy was breaking the law, but LSD was still legal when Grant took it. Many drugs that are banned now were once used by eminently respectable people. Drug-takers down the ages include:

Pope Leo XIII, Edison, Zola, Ibsen, H. G. Wells and US presidents Grant and

McKinley, who all raved about a wine containing cocaine; W. B. Yeats, who took mescaline; Baudelaire, who formed a hashish smokers' club; Clive of India, an opium addict; anyone who drank Coca Cola before its makers switched from cocaine to caffeine early this century; and the British, American, German and Japanese armies, who were issued with speed (amphetamines) to keep them going during World War Two.

NEW INTERNATIONALIST, OCTOBER 1984

**everywhere**